SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 109— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th May	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,709
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 9th July	A Steamer* SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th May	VASNA ..	Buscreh via K'ohi 9-30 a. m.
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
14th ,,	BARALA ..	Buscreh via K'ohi & P. Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Sado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	30th ,,	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5874	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	26th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5874	17thJune	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	108	64
Hongkong	490	270	203	135	102
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	615	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial. Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—62, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur in forms us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station.
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	,,
Income - - -	36	,,
Assets - - -	141	,,

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policyholders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.
Write for a copy of Annual Report.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic CORRESPONDENT, well experienced in office work, must be a Typist. Apply immediately with testimonials stating salary, Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10371

QUARRY CONTRACTOR required for Poona District. Must have good experience and ample resources. Address Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19597

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, having knowledge of English and Gujarati. Apply to GURDITSINGH GULABSINGH, 214/16, Vadgadi, Bombay.
A R10396

WANTED—An LL. B. with knowledge of Hindi as Munsiff. Pay Rs. 125 and free house. Apply DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C. I.
A 19562

WANTED—A FOREST OFFICER. Pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 allowance and free house. Apply DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C. I.
A 19561

WANTED—A CLERK, experienced in Book-keeping and collecting rents for a Co-operative Housing Society. Salary Rs. 70-5-100. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anand-Kanan, Choupaty Road.
A R10399

SIND ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SUKKUR.—WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN-INSTRUCTOR, good prospects for a really competent hand. Experience in Building, Drawing and Estimating essential. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, stating training, experience, age and salary expected.
A R10381

WANTED—Energetic Canvassers FOR SALE of shares in a profitable and safe business dealing in Printing and Publishing of books of Mahomedan interest. For terms apply to the SUFI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Pindi Bahaud Din, Punjab.
A R10263

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERKS for our Branches to be shortly opened in the Bombay Presidency. Experienced hands will be preferred. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp to S. N. CHAUDHRY, Secretary, The Bombay Mercantile Bank, Limited, Rang Mahall, LAHORE.
A19601

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A middle aged GRADUATE, vast Journalistic, Secretariat and Teaching experience, requires POSITION as Secretary, Companion or Tutor. Apply Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10385

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

TO LET—At moderate rents, office rooms on the ground floor from 1st June, and on upper floors immediately. Electric lift. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R10395

TO LET—At moderate rents, residential FLATS, overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens, Fourth Floor. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R10394

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 223.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglion.

PARIS

Adresse Télegraphique: OTELOTI

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
12999

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Mahabaleshwar—A commodious BUNGALOW with nearly six acre compound, separate kitchen, out-houses and stables. Particulars, apply DIXIT, House Agent, Mahabaleshwar.
C R10379

FOR SALE—A very valuable piece of LAND, situate at Cadell Cross Road, Matunga, admeasuring about 7,000 square yards will sell at the first reasonable offer. For further particulars apply to the undersigned—RELE & CO., Attorneys for the Owner, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
G 19621

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS for working extensive high grade Manganese Mines four miles from Railway station on royalty basis. Apply Box No. 238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R10368

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE at 56 Wodehouse Road, above French Consulate, opposite Colaba Station, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), dining, drawing and bed rooms furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, Chesterfield sofas, big sideboards, ice box, steel cupboard. A.C. table and ceiling fans, English and jail carpets, glass, crockery and best platedware, etc. Property of late Mr. P. WARD and others, Auctioneers, Byren and Co.
T R10333

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 1989.

THE NATIONAL CASING AND CAPPING Co.—258/17, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, Timber Merchants, Contractors and Order Suppliers. Manufacturers of High Class Teakwood Casings and Cappings, Boards, Blocks, Clamps, etc., etc. The cheapest House for all sorts of wooden materials. Orders promptly executed. Trial orders solicited.
T R10391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REQUIRED a RESIDENT MECHANICAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 600—30—750 with quarters, for the Municipal Pumping Station at Powai. Applicants should be experienced in the handling of heavy pumping machinery and be thoroughly conversant with the working and maintenance of Oil Engines up to 100 B. H. P. and be capable of thoroughly overhauling and undertaking repairs.

It is essential that applicants should have a thorough knowledge of and be experienced in the working and maintenance of a rapid filtration Plant constructed on the Paterson System.

The appointment will be temporary but is not expected to terminate within six months.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Bombay. The appointment is subject to a month's notice on either side.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a certificate of physical fitness prior to engagement.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to the 1st June 1924.

W. A. NIVEN, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E., Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th May, 1924. C19623

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, religion and nationality qualifications and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned by the 30th May, 1924, for the following posts on the permanent establishment for Medical Inspection of Bombay Municipal Schools. The appointments are full-timed and private practice is not allowed.

(a) MEDICAL INSPECTOR (Male) of qualifications not lower than a recognized University Degree in Medicine, on Rs. 250-10-350 plus Rs. 20 War Allowance plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p.m.

(b) One ASSISTANT MEDICAL INSPECTOR, with qualifications not lower than L.C.P.S., Bombay or Sub-Asst.-Surgeon, on salary, for University Degree holders, Rs. 160-10-200 and for others Rs. 75-5-100 plus in both cases Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance and Rs. 20 War Allowance p.m.

D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Building, Fort,
Bombay, 28th April, 1924. C19572

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 8th of May from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay to 310, LAMINGTON ROAD, (off JACOB CIRCLE), BOMBAY on and after the 10th May, 1924.

By Order of the Board
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO., Agents.

Tele. No. 41995.
C19625

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for the Municipal High School and A. V. School respectively. Candidates with experience in teaching will be preferred. Pay Graduate 70 and Undergraduate 50. Time scale. Applications to reach the office by 1st June, 1924.

(Sd.) A. M. MOODLYAR
Vice-Chairman
Elichpur Civil Station, Municipality.
5-5-1924.
C19620

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SALE OF Extremely Desirable Freehold Property IN SIMLA.

MR. F. N. PRESS,
PROFESSIONAL AUCTIONEER,

Has now been instructed to offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, as a going concern. (If not previously sold by him by private treaty)

On SATURDAY, May 17th.

That splendid HOTEL, COTTAGE and ESTATE comprising an area of nearly fifty thousand square feet, situated on ELYSIUM HILL, one of the best localities in Simla, and facing due south-west, Simla's most favourable aspect,

Known as THE GOODWOOD HOTEL.

The palatial buildings, of some thirty rooms, which are quite of modern structure, lie in delightfully sylvan and secluded surroundings, though easily accessible from the Mall, Ridge, etc., and are eminently adapted for a RESIDENTIAL, PRIVATE or FAMILY HOTEL being lavishly appointed with electric light, hot and cold water, sanitary fittings, English baths, and complete with all requisites for the immediate commencement of hotel or other business. And, as the Goodwood Hotel and Estate is so pleasingly and exculsively located and so repletely fitted,

it would also make an excellent
NURSING HOME, PUBLIC SCHOOL, HIGH CLASS BOARDING HOUSE,
or
an ideal private residence for a Ruling Chief or other eminent Indian gentleman, family and suite.

The Sale will take place on the date specified (17th May), at 12 noon on THE PREMISES and will include the furniture, fixtures, fittings, cutlery, linen, crockery, etc., in one lot.

Further particulars, permission to view and conditions of sale obtainable from the Auctioneer, 74, THE MALL, SIMLA.
C R16397

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MEGHJI LAXMIDAS has contracted to sell to our client Mr. KARAMSEY PANCHARIA, the Purchaser, the two properties described hereunder now formed into one and that all persons having any interest in the said properties or any claim thereto or in to or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, easement, maintenance, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Doongri Cooly Street, in Sat Tad now called Chinch Bunder Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 142, New No. 6051, Old Survey No. 75, New Survey No. 2668 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Ward No. 267 and now under B Ward No. 1089, and Street No. 1317 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the house of Bhojraj Desar, on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder 4th Street, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Naghu widow of the late Dharma Chunam and secondly described hereunder and on or towards the South by the property of the said Meghji Laxmidas the Vendor abovenamed.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sat Tad Doongri Cooly or Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 142, New No. 6050, Old Survey No. 76 and New Survey No. 2666 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the house of Bhojraj Desar, on or towards the North by the passage and house of Jetha Wani and on or towards the South by the property of the said Meghji Laxmidas the Vendor abovenamed hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1090 and Street Nos. 19-23.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1924.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19624

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Special Pearl White Drama in 6 Reels—To-Night FOR THE LAST TIME

TERROR

featuring the fearless, peerless Queen of the Serials

Pearl White—Pearl White

Please note that

THIS IS NOT A SERIAL

BUT IT IS ONLY A

ONE-WEEK DRAMA

The Programme includes the International News
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Here is a Picture
THAT HAS THE SEAL OF APPROVAL
of
THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY

MAJESTIC Films' Super-production

DEBT OF SIN

WRITTEN BY NAVAL GANDHI
DIRECTED BY—ARDESHIR IRANI AND NAVAL GANDHI
Photography by Bhogilal Dave.

Thousands who have seen this picture have been amazed at the wonderful acting,—beautiful settings—heart-throbbing thrills—the fine artistic taste with which the picture is executed by its cultured directors.

SEE IT TO-DAY
WATCH FOR SARASVATI FILM Co's
FIRST PRODUCTION

VIKRAM CHARITRA

Prepared at a huge cost with a specially selected cast and presenting the Biggest problem of humanity.
WOMAN—WHAT IS HER POSITION AND WORTH
SEE HOW MANORAMA, a beauteous damsel of yore tacked with this problem.
THE FIRST PICTURE WITH AN EDUCATIONAL VALUE BEHIND IT.
WATCH FOR THE SCREENING DATE.

Homeward Bound.
'PRITHVI-RAJ CHAVAN"

To-Day at Midnight from the NOVELTY
After appearing To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"SALOME"
Featuring NAZIMOVA.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"BEYOND THE ROCKS"
Featuring RUDOLPH VALENTINO
and
GLORIA SWANSON.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photo play of Syncopation & Splendour.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Nasik:—Vijayanand Theatre.
Saturday 10th May 1924 at 10 p. m. (S.T
TURUNGACHYA DARANT.
Monday 12th May 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T).
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

IMPERIAL

Lamington Road
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
By Special Arrangement With Pathe
Owen Nares
Catherine Calvert
Malvina Longfellow
IN
"The Indian Love Lyrics"
A story based on the poems from The Garden of Kama, by Laurence Hope.
Set to music by Amy Woodforde-Finden.
England's Leading Artists in Magnificent Costumes, Splendid Court Scenes, and Perfect Acting.
A GEM OF A PICTURE.
Also
A PATHE COMEDY.
Time:—
Daily: 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m,
Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays, Matinee 3-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 B. S. A. motor car, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 26 h.p., in perfect running order.
1 Black Australian gelding about 16 hands, 10 years old very stylish saddle horse believed sound.
1 Brown Australian gelding about 15-1 seven years practically sound very stylish and reliable harness horse.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1027 of 1924.
1 Victoria and a horse with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBIES, PEARLS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS.

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Anandji Nanji.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921, (Charandas, vs., Morarji) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 9th and SATURDAY, the 10th instant, both days sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Diamond bracelets, Pechis, Rings, Bangles with Ruby nose-ring, Pearl Bangles, Bracelets, nose-ring, rubies and pearl beeties, earrings, Opal rings with Diamonds, Silverware Thalies, Vatkas, Katoras, ornaments boxes, plates, Kadas, belts, cups, spoons, Trays, Icepail with Tongs, Handa, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 CASES ASAHI BEER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to Apollo Street Post Office Fort, Bombay, by order of Habib Kara Bhimji Esq. and on account & at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. D. N. Marshall of Kamal Mansions Colaba who had purchased the goods under contract dated 25th February 1924, the undermentioned C. I. F. Bills of Landing & Insurance Policies etc. Re. 1,000 Cases Asahi Beer Shipped per S.S. "Bandra" to Basrah which left Bombay on 22nd April 1924 as Slow Mail.

The goods will be sold in suitable lots.

Terms—Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND BUNGALOW AT GUNDAVLI IN ANDHERI

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3196 of 1922.

Motilal Fulchand ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and
(2) Byramsha Hormusji Rao ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, the Attorneys for the plaintiff in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions in the consent decree passed therein on the 7th day of March 1923, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following immovable property at their rooms in Apollo Street on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May 1924, at 3-30 p.m. in the afternoon (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gundavli near Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement two thousand and forty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered under Non-agricultural Survey No. 80 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 79, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 77 and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 69.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Solicitors, at their office in Cama Building (Bell Lane), Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

129, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, JACONETS, SHIRTINGS, INSOLVENTS' OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror, door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of K. M. Tallyarkhan Esqr., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re. Estate of Harivadan Chandulal Divan. (Insolvent):—

Godrej safe, tables, chairs, cupboards, teapoy, sofa, partitions, large wooden planks, etc.

(2) Re. Estate of Hari Sadashiv Khanolker (Insolvent):—Copper and brass pots, clothes, walking stick, table, steels, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Belli Brothers:—
One lot mull's grey shirtings and jaconnets.
By the order of the office concerned.
One lot grey shirtings.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Lipton Building, 87, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT 56 WODEHOUSE ROAD, ABOVE FRENCH CONSULATE OPPOSITE COLABA STATION.

Auction Sale of made to order dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sweet toned cottage piano, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. BYREN AND Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th May, 1924, at the above address valuable made-to-order household furniture, such as: Oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, silk tapestry-lined drawing room suite in 5 pieces, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, show cases, wooden flower pot stands, single beds mirror and panel door almyrahs, steel cupboard, writing tables, dressing chests of drawers, towel stands, book stands, dressing and washing tables glass, crockery, best Nevada silver forks and knives, electric lamps, and A. C. table and ceiling fans, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. P. Ward and others.

The property is on view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1924.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An auction sale of second hand cars will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

For Further particulars, apply to
AUTO SUPPLY CO., LTD.
Ford Buildings, Hughes Road, Bombay.

PADROADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the report which appeared in your issue of the 30th April regarding the meeting held at Calina on the 27th April in connection with the removal of the Padroado, will you kindly allow me through the columns of your paper to point out to the promoters and organizers of the meeting and to the East Indian Catholic public that the promoters and organizers committed three great blunders at this meeting. The first is their request to non-sympathisers or the opposers to leave the place of the meeting. Now in my opinion this should not have been done as it has certainly belittled the importance of the resolution said to have been unanimously passed at the meeting. It showed clearly that the promoters were aware of the presence of the Padroado party and that they feared its numerical strength and hence they took precaution to see that their opponents were out of the field. To carry a resolution unanimously under such circumstances is a very easy thing. In Bassein some 2 or 3 years ago a similar mistake was committed at a Padroado meeting and it was commented upon strongly in the press. The second blunder is the presence of the Police at the meeting place. This was a very undesirable thing to do, and I have not seen it done at any previous meetings held in connection with the Padroado. This action of the promoters clearly indicates the threatening attitude and disrespect displayed by them towards the public. The third blunder is in the selection of the chairman. Although I was not present at this meeting I was in full sympathy with its object, but since I am informed that this meeting was attended by some well-known lawyers and Doctors, and persons of high standing, I think a selection of one of these gentlemen would have been preferable to that of Mr. P. P. Carvalho, a person of quite obscure status, in view of the fact that the meeting in question was one of great importance where the interest of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein Catholics are concerned. Moreover, since Mr. P. P. Carvalho, spends 11 months out of the year in Goa and has married a Goan lady, an impression has gone out that he is for all intents and purposes a Goan and hence a Portuguese subject, and that his appointment as Chairman has to a certain extent prejudiced the dignity of the East Indian Community. If for some reasons the promoters of the meeting wanted to have a chairman from the Calina village, I am sure, there are men of better status in Calina one of whom ought to have been selected. Personally I have no ill-feeling against Mr. P. P. Carvalho, but as an East Indian it is my duty to point out to the general public with a view to avoid a recurrence of such an incident.

In commenting upon the first 2 blunders I conclude, that the presence of an opposing party would have been highly appreciable in the interests of the resolution itself, for where there is no opposition, the resolution lacks its sense of victory. Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

Bandra, 1st May 1924.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain in parts of Karnatak and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in some part. of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 3 per cent. above normal to 50 per cent. below normal.

	Percentage below normal.
Gujarat	15 to 45
Konkan	31 to 39
Deccan	24 to 50
Karnatak	45 to 50

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 8.

S S Shunko Maru, Fujita, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S City of Paris, Miller, Liverpool.
S S Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool
S S Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.
a
The followinf vessel began to load yesterday: Steamer Lahore for London.

S S Shunko Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Shunko Maru, 5027 tons, Captain Fujeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 6855 tons, Captain R S Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3281 tons, Captain J B Caithness, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain B Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, May 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

9 Montana, 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Mundra 4461, Karachi N F M M & CO.
5 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Glenmoor 2404 Barcelona 19/5 Graham & Co.
14 Hoogkerk, 3170, Colombo, N.F., E D Sassoon and Co.
13 Engleston, 4463, Jeddah, 12/5, A Nemazee and Co.
14 Arcturus, 3,816, N Y, 4/5, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macnaughton, 3,784, N F, N F, J F and Co.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 14/5 M M & Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
8 City of Bombay 3355 Cochin 10/5 K N & Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 8/5 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Garbita, 3204, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
15 Shuja 3112 R S Ports N F, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 10/5, T M & Co.
D & E Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 15/5 M M & Co.
F Zayani 2627, N F, N F. H S S & Co.
Sultania, 2758, NF. NE., A S Shustary.
N Chindwara 3507, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
P Lahore 3143 N F, N F, M M & CO.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HOME.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due about 31st May, Agent Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 8.

S S Mantua for London:—17 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons; 7 bales goat skin, L. Tharia and Sons; 25 cwt gu motibhuman J. Moolchand; 7 bundles lamb skin, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Aquileia for Varna:—25 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

S S Lahore for Dunkirk:—2000 tons katchi manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Gremoor for Barcelona:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 30 cases cassings S M H Kadarux; 950 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 300 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.; 860 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 440 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S S Gremoor for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—20 bales wool, M Nissim.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Bordestan for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.; 8000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Arcturus for New York:—300 cwt. mustard seed, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Tabor for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 220 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 440 ton, M Damodar.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwt shark fins, B Nazir and Co.; 45 cwt shark fins, H L Peerani, 52 cwt shark fins, R Dhanji 22 cwt, fishmaws, R Dhanji, 3½ cwt ivory H Rowji and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—260 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co. 57 cwt shark fins, E Moledina.

IMPORTS.

May 8.

S S Sagoland from Antwerp. Agents Lionel Edwin Ld.:30 cases champagne wine, 100 cases maphtaline, 100 cases earthenware tiles, 50 cases whisky 100 barrels dying papte, 81 bales paper, 117 crates black marble paving tiles, 59 cases paper, 1118 cask dying material, 548 cases dyeing material 77 kegs dyeing material, 1561 iron drums dyeing material, 50 kegs dydro sulphite of soda, 150 kegs dyes dry, 45 cases dyes dry, 164 cask dyes dry, 85 kegs aniline salt, 60 cases dry aniline colour, 147 cases aniline colour 760 cask aniline colour, 40 bundles galved plain sheet, 142 bundles fish plates, 781 bags dogs pipe 30 crates asbested cement sheet.

From Hamburg:—38 cases envelopes 575 bales paper, 160 cases aloes, 420 bundles copper sheets, 250 cases brass circles, 85 cases padlocks, 523 cases beer, 20 cases biscuits, 200 cask safety fuses, 355 kegs acetic acid crystal, 40 cases aniline colour, 200 cases slates, 980 cases spirits, 322 cases dry aniline colour 164 cask dry aniline colour, 33 cases dry colour, 18 drums zinc chloride 150 drums sodium sulphide, 79 drums oil paoint 16 cases paper goods 60 cases aniline salt, 100 barrels chrome alum, 275 Iron desk lub. oil, 46 cases earthenware, 29 cases buttons, 18 cases enamelledware, 27 cases tiles, 20 cases china marble, 75 bundles yellow metal squares, 400 bundles yellow metal sheets.

From Bremen:—200 s/bags broken C tiles, 150 bags broken C tiles, 51 bales straw boards 275 bundles copper sheet, 250 (cases expert beer.

S S Mineric from New York. Agents.—Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.:—1912 drum Lubricating oil, 360 bbls. Lubricating oil, 2025 cases Lubricating oil, 160 cases Lubricating grease, 30 barrels lubricating grease, 125 kegs Lubricating grease, 10½ bbls. grease, 45 cases gas mantles, 2000 cases mineral cozza, 200 cases parapins wax, 112 cases Axtos, 167 cases playing cards, 35 cases canned aspharagus, 53 cases medicines, 26 cases photo films 161 drums asphaltis blux: 5696 bbls. asphalt, 12 cases glykeron, 36 cases varnish, 53 cases listerine, 20 cases force food, 19 bales S. handclothing, 3434 bars silver, 408 bars silver bullion 52 cases pharmacentical, 104 cases conty spirit, 470 cases Quacker Ooats, 40 cases unmixed corn syrup, 125 cases aluminium circles, 12 boxes automobiles, 1880 bags corn starch, 26 bales cotton remanant, 51 drums dvestuff, 50 cases Indian peaches, 229 cases alum flat coiled, sheet circles, 43 cases antiphlongestine, 280 bales domestics 30 bales old clothing.

S S Mashobra from London. Agents.—M M and Co.—300 bales old wares, 20 cases rum, 34 cases preserves, 20 bales s. hand clothing, 37 cases oil varnish, 11 cases art. silk yarn, 1043 cases gin, 37 cases whisky, 20 drums grease, 20 drums solignum, 46 bales paper, 110 cases paper, 36 cases colour, 16 bales S. hand blankets, 10 cases gripe dates, 13 cases boot polish, 20 bales old clothing, 80 cases needs, 30 drums turpentine substant, 75 bales waste paper, 1496 kegs paint, 127 drums paint 30 drums varnish madium: 12 drums lub. oil, 44 cases barley, 40 cases biscuits, 195 cases wine, 120 cases oat meals, 20 cases castor oil, 150 cases beer, 15 cases vinegar, 46 bales S. hand clothing 50 bales old newspaper, 24 bales tarred yarn, 22 cases vegetable block, 100 cases mineral water, 20 cases sugar, 10 cases toilet soap, 16 cases ink, 12 cases printing ink, 160 cases bath bricks, 700 cask cement, 133 kegs white zinc paint, 36 crates plywood chair seats, 125 cases common soap, 60 drums oil paint, 50 tons black chalg in bulk, 275 cases champagne wine, 30 cases [illegible] cartridge, 7840 bundles galvd corr. sheet, 100 bundles yellow metal sheet, 5000 pre bricks.

NATHIBAI THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Results of the annual election of Ordinary Fellows.

(1) Elected by the Patrons' Electorate:—Prof. V. M. Joshi, M.A., (for five years).

(2) Elected by the Educated Ladies' Electorate:—Mrs. Sharadagauri Mehata, B.A., For five years.

(3) Elected by the Graduates' Electorate:—The Rt. Honourable Mr. V. S. Sastri M.A., L.T. for five years, The Hon. C. V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., for five years, Prof. V. G. Apte, B.A., for five years, Mrs. Shrirangamma, B.A., for five years, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, M.A. B.Sc. for two years, Mr. G. S. Sardesai, B.A. for two years.

(4) Elected by the General Electorate:—Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar, B.A. LL.B., for five years, Mr. G. S& Marathey, M.A.A.A.R., for five years, Prof. V. G. Mydeo M.A., for two years, Prof. V. P. Patwardhan M.A. for two years, Mr. N. G. Oka, M.A. for two years.

(5) Nominated by ... Madhavjee D. Thakersey:—The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., for two years, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, B.A., LL.B., for two years, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., for two years.

RESULT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

G. A. EXAMINATION:—

(1) Mrs. Nandgaurf Thakur, (2) Miss Kumud Thakur, (3) Mrs. Padmavati Desai, (4) Mrs. Kantagauri Patel, (5) Mrs. Gangubai Lele.

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS EXAMINATION.

(1) Miss Vanamala Dhaneshwar, (2) Miss Yamunabai Rapwade, (3) Miss Pilubai Rajwade, (4) Miss Mathurabai Ketkar, (5) Miss Shantabai Ketkar, (6) Miss Venkubai Sirdeshpande, (7) Miss Anusayabai Garde, (8) Mrs. Anandibai Vaishampayan.

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS EXAMINATION.

(1) Miss Sarala Mehta, (2) Miss Sushila Dhaneshwar, (3) Mrs. Manjulabai Mehta. (4) Miss Dwarkabai Joglekar, (5) Miss Kanta Thakur, (6) Miss Mamahargauri Desai, (7) Sumitabai Anhavele (Mrs.) (Ambubai Mydeo) (8) Miss Kavoribai Joshi, (9) Miss Nirmala Desai, (10) Miss Subhadrabai Jadhav, (11) Miss Vithabai Samant, (12) Miss Gangubai Parulkar (13) Miss Venkubai Sirdeshpande, (14) Miss Gangubai Desai, (15) Mrs. Gangubai Gogte.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

(1) Miss Vithabai Pantavaidya, (2) Miss Somati Thakore, (3) Mrs. Rakhmabai Kotnis, (4) Miss Sohaila Tyabji, (5) Miss Vasantika Pathakji, (6) Miss Kumud Ravji, (7) Miss Indumati Mehta, (8) Miss Mallika Hora, (9) Mrs. Kashibai Lele, (10) Miss Chandralila Muzumdar, (11) Miss Chandrabai Joshi, (12) Miss Sharda Tikekar, (13) Miss Sulabha Hora, (14) Miss Tanman Thakore, (15) Miss Shanta Thakare, (16) Miss Shantabai Pai, (17) Miss Navajbai Dadiburjor.

VERNACULAR FINAL EXAMINATION.

(1) Miss Kumud Ravji, (2) Miss Khushavanti Mehta, (3) Mrs. Rakhmabai Kotnis, (4) Miss Sagarika Diwelia, (5) Miss Vasantika Pathakji, (6) Mrs. Kashibai Lele, (7) Miss Chandralila Muzumdar, (8) Miss Mallika Hora, (9) Miss Chandra Joshi, (10) Miss Shanta Tikekar, (11) Miss Indumati Mehta, (12) Miss Lilavati Desai, (13) Mrs. Sitabai Ardye, (14) Mrs. Sonubai Khavdekar.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, May 8, 1924.)

The leave granted to the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt., LL.B., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is cancelled.

The period of the temporary appointment of a Deputy Political Agent is further extended by two years.

Mr. T. Robinson is appointed to act temporarily as Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railway, vice Mr. J. C. Wilson.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, on relief, is to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant, M.C., proceeded on leave.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor is appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. D. R. Norman I.C.S.

Mr. W. D. R. Spiers, Officiating, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and fourteen days with effect from the 10th May 1924.

Mr. C. R. Jefferies is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. W. R. Jones, on leave, with effect from the date on which Mr. W. D. R. Spiers proceeds on leave.

The leave on half average pay granted to Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by one month and ten days.

The resignation by Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Pudumji of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay is accepted.

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S. has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by four days.

Mr. T. Gilbert, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, is granted leave on average pay for six months and twenty-one days and leave on half average pay for eight months and sixteen days with effect from 1st September, 1924 or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S. passed on 7th April 1924 an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to create, with effect from 1st January 1924, a temporary appointment of Superintending Engineer on pay of Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 in the Forest Department for a period of five years and appoint Mr. T. S. Pipe to hold it.

Mr. M. G. Athalye, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, is granted a further extension of leave on half average pay for twenty-four days in continuation of the extension granted to him.

Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., is confirmed as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, with effect from 15th March 1924.

Mr. T. N. Koppikar, Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, is granted, with effect from 22nd April 1924, leave on average pay on medical certificate for three months with permission to prefix the Easter holidays.

Mr. E. A. Garland, Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, is appointed to act as Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, vice Mr. T. N. Koppikar proceeded on leave.

It is directed that the period of the temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Development Department, Secretary to the Development Directorate and Assistant Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, and the appointment thereto of Mr. H. St. C. Smith, should be extended up to the 31st March, 1926.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Deputy Director of Public Instruction is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction vice Mr. F. B. P. Lory proceeded on leave.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. W. Grieve, Educational Inspector in Sind to officiate as Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency.

Mr S. D. Contractor, Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector in Sind, to continue as Officiating Educational Inspector in Sind.

Mr. J. S. Kadri, Officiating Educational Inspector, Southern Division, to be Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

Mr. S. N. Moos, Officiating Inspector of Science Teaching, Bombay Presidency, to officiate as Educational Inspector, Southern Division:.

Mr. B. M. Sutaria, Officiating Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, to officiate as Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

Mons. P. L. Charlier, Professor of French, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. J. Cubbon, Inspector of the Factory and the Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Departments, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 24th May 1924, or the subsequent date of relief.

Major P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S., was granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave up to 5th January 1924 on the recommendation of the Medical Board.

The High Commissioner for India has granted to Mr. A. E. Mirams, F.S.I., F.R.S.I., Consulting Surveyor to Government, leave on half average pay for fourteen days in continuation of the leave on average pay granted to him before.

Mr. C. D. J. Orchard, Temporary Assistant Engineer under the Electrical Engineer to Government, is transferred from Belgaum to Bombay, with effect from the 12th May 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

(Continued from column 6.)

bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 550 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton in defect in Central India West, Cutch and at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Surat and Deesa and the minimum lower at Bhuj-Deesa recorded a maximum temperature of 111 degrees yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal throughout the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Jubbulpore only. The highest temperature in the province was 110 degrees at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri moisture in the air is in defect. Temperature was almost normal. At Bombay the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 92.1 degrees (1.4 degrees above normal) and the lowest 81.1 degrees (1.3 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both almost normal. The thermometer rose to 100 degrees at Nizambad.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance is passing away eastwards. Weather has been dry except for a light fall of rain at Colombo.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 7th May 1924 issued from Simla.

The western disturbance has passed into the Punjab and is fairly active. It has caused nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir with a few falls in the north Punjab. Rainfall has also been nearly general in the Deltaic Bengal, and local in Assam, Orissa and Malabar and a few falls have also occurred in south-west Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Tezpur Midnapore, Khulna half an inch; Noakhali a quarter; Jessore one; Murree, Srinagar a half; Sonamarg three quarters; Peshawar one and a half; Cherat, Calicut two and Madura one.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Weather and crop report:—United Provinces: Rohilkhand Circle, 3rd May:—Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are good.

Bombay 6th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.751	Ins.
Temperature of Air	85.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.5	"
Dew Point	75.6	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	74%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.1	"
Minimum	79.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, W NW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	128	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depart. on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Gauge
	May	a. m.	ft, in	May	a. m.	ft in
Th.	8	0 37	27 7	8	18 51	19 2
		13 27	25 11		6 45	16 6
F.	9	1 7	27 4	9	19 27	19 7
		14 0	25 6		7 16	16 11
Sat.	10	1 40	26 11	10	20 5	20 1
		14 37	25 0		7 48	17 5
Sun.	11	3 14	26 5	11	20 52	20 5
		16 15	24 0		9 19	18 8
M.	12		25 8	12		
		11 52	27 9		5 18	16 2
Tu.	13	5 42	24 0	13	0 27	20 2
		18 24	25 9		11 57	19 5
W.	14	7 5	24 8	14	1 24	19 5
		19 27	26 3		13 12	19 3

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS G THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF MAY 1924

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum on 9 past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Departure in May to date
PUNJAB—					
Multan	104.3	72.2	..	..	—0.05
Rawalpindi	80.2	59.1	..	2.17	+1.22
Lahore	1 1.0	71.3	..	0.77	+0.66
Risal	107.4	68.2	..	..	..
Ambala	99.1	70.7	..	0.45	+0.31
Delhi ..	103.0	77.9	..	0.02	+0.84
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra ..	103.4	74.0	..	..	—2.06
Mainpuri	103.8	70.2	..	0.23	+0.20
Jhansi	107.0	68.8	..	..	..
Cawnpore	103.4	77.1	..	0.18	+0.16
Allahabad	100.1	75.0	..	..	—0.04
SIND—					
Jacobabad	110	76.4	..	..	—0.07
Karachi	85.	75.0	..	..	..
RAJPUTANA—					
Ajmer ..	102.8	68.8	..	..	+0.08
Jaipur ..	10 ..	72.7	..	0.02	—3.31
Kotah	107.6	81.6	..	..	—0.03
Mount Abu	89.0	78 4	..	..	—0.21
KATHIAWAR—					
Rind ..	105.	..	..	..	—0.05
Dwarka	88.2	80.7	..	..	—0.01
Veraval	89.2	76.8	..	..	—0.06
Rajkot	107.2	79.9	..	..	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	107	77.1	..	..	—0.03
GUJRAT—					
Surat ..	104.	77.6	..	..	—0.04
Ahmedabad	110.	76.1	..	..	—0.13
Deesa	111.	75 0	..	..	—0.02
CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Neemuch	103.	76.6	..	..	—0.03
Indore	104.	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	101.	68.3	..	..	—0.76
Saugor	100	67.4	..	..	—0.13
Hoshangabad	105.	74.4	..	..	—0.05
Khandwa	106.	73.2	..	..	+0.04
Akola	110.	75.9	..	..	..
Amraoti	107.	82 2	..	..	—0.19
Nagpur	106.	76.8	..	..	—0.09
Chanda	..	82 6	..	..	—0.03
Raipur	..	78.9	..	1.67	+0.14

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Last week's cotton market was the exact antithesis of the one we had last December. Prices were then around 37 cents and it was said that there was no stopping the advance, writes Mr. Theo H. Price, in "Commerce and Finance." Now futures are about ten or eleven cents lower and there are many who seem to think there is no stopping the decline. But, as formerly, our old friends Dr. Supply and Professor Demand are at work in an effort to correct the aberrations of the extremists and their success is only a question of time.

Meantime, most of the cotton mills in the country are running, and all of the people are using cotton fabrics that are wearing out and being constantly replaced. As there is practically no unemployment and the millions at work are earning good wages, the retail trade is running ahead of last year and the purchasing power of the masses is not likely to be affected by the hypochondria of the speculators who are seeing red just now.

But the reports of the wholesale dry goods markets and the jeremiads of some cotton manufacturers read as if consumption had entirely stopped in this country.

Those who inspire these reports seem to have adopted a motto of the newspaper world which asserts that "bad news is good news; good news is no news at all."

For instance, we read that the secretary of a New England textile club declared that "the flood of British textile products is causing ruinous competition in the American market. The huge importations of cotton cloths and other textile products," he says, have converted a seller's market into a buyer's market, and a market of reasonable profit into a net loss for a larger portion of the mills of New England, especially Rhode Island. The importations of December and January represent the monthly production of about 35 mills of 1,000 looms each. It is said there are between seventy and eighty British agents in New York City, where there were only two or three a few years ago."

Interested by this statement, I looked up the facts to find that imports of all textiles and of manufactured cotton for the periods named compare thus with 1923:—

IMPORTS OF ALL TEXTILES.

February, 1924	$35,300,000
February, 1923	93,574,000
Eight months ending Feb. 29, 1924.	605,000,000
Eight months ending Feb. 28, 1923	685,000,000

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED COTTON

February, 1924	$7,100,000
February, 1923	8,142,000
Eight months ending Feb. 29, 1924	62,284,000
Eight months ending Feb. 28, 1923	57,741,000

It will be noticed that these figures show a reduction in the imports of all textiles and a negligible increase in the imports of cotton goods; but the statement quoted helped nevertheless to intensify the gloom of the market and may have inspired some of the short selling that has carried prices down.

The same thing may be true of the curtailment and the poor market for cotton goods that have been so much discussed.

Some mills are running short time, but they are not numerous, and others that have been operating at less than maximum capacity have resumed full time. We shall not know the facts until the census report on March consumption is published, but I venture to predict that it will disappoint the pessimists.

As to the dry goods market, all that can be said is that there must be an awaful vacuum somewhere if the mills are not selling and the retail trade is as large as the Federal Reserve Banks report.

The probability is that the hand to mouth buying that has become the fashion leaves the manufacturers to carry heavier stocks than formerly, but the utter stagnation alleged is really unbelievable. In giving currency to such reports the manufacturers are spoiling their own market and emphasizing the desirability of an arrangement that would bring them into co-operation with the cotton growers in an effort to stabilize raw cotton and its products at price levels that would be fair to all concerned.

Certainly such fluctuations as we have recently had in cotton must be a serious handicap to the manufacturers as well as the farmer.

As to the new crop, its lateness, averaging probably two weeks, is generally recognized. That there will be an increase in Texas and a decrease in Georgia is also admitted. Decreases will probably offset increases in other states.

Therefore the weather during the growing season will be supremely important, and the market is likely to be exceedingly sensitive to temperature and rainfall.

It is generally believed that a large portion of the New York crop will soon be shipped out, and the difference between old and new crop deliveries is commencing to widen again.

The committee of statisticians appointed by Secretary Hoover has issued a revised report in which the entry "to balance consumption" is reduced by 223,000 bales. But it satisfies nobody and the cotton thus eliminated from the supply reminds one of the mythical mongoose that was sent to kill the imaginary snakes that best a man who had delirium tremens.

One does not have to be a statistican to appreciate the statistical strength of the position at present prices. When it reasserts itself it may be well to consider in how far it is intensified or weakened by the outlook for the new crop.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS'

BOMBAY, May 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 440.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 495.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 435.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123¾.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.38½.
London—Paris Frcs. 67.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60.
London—Brussels Frcs. 83.50.
London—Rome Liras 97,50.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 13/16
Bank Demand	1 4 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/32
Fcs. Demand	440
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	232
Japan	129
Singapore	168

Market Steady.

London, May 7.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	57 1/2
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ..	67.35
Rentes 3 Per cent	51 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	
5 per cent Rentes ..	26 1/8
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/0
„ 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver—Advanced owing to small supplies and Bear covering.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7 1923.

Interest day to day loans ..	2 1/8
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/2
3 1/2 percent India Stock (Sterling Loan)	61
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
Discount Bank 1bil snand 6 m/st,	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
„ „ 6	4 3/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	4.14.1 Quiet

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 7.

Stockholm	16.58
Christiania	31.48
Amsterdam	11.69
Switzerland	24.63
Belgium	Yesterdays 83.25
Athens	200.25

London, May. 7

Exchange on London in Paris ..	67.35
„ Germany ..	12,500,000,000,000
„ Italy	97.57

New York, May 7.

Demand Bills	4.38.25

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, May 7.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 88 1/4+1/
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 1/2 unchgd
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 11/16 „
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2 „
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	46 1/2 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	61 —1/4
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56 7/8—1/8

London, May 7.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 15/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 102
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, May 8.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25/9/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/19.

LONDON, May 7.

Bar gold ready £. 4-14-1.
Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d. 33-0.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady.—Market rose owing to absence of sellers. India and China are buyers at lower rates.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 8.

Ready:—25—10—3

	At 6 p.m.	
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest		
Vaisakh 25-9-6 25 10-3	25—10—3	
Gath 25-8-3 25-9-0	25—9—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Vaisakh 0—3—0
Gath 0—7—3
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, May 8.

Ready:—80—1—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 .m.
Vaisakh 80-1	80-4-0		80—4—0
Gath 80—7—0	80—10—0		80—4—0

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—10—0
Gath 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 8.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 98/9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 94/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/1.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 104/4.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 6.

On Stock Exchange to-day tea shares were buoyant. Consolidated Tea reacted on report of proposal to split £10 shares had not been proceeded with, but later recovered to £46. Buxadoors were 59 3/4, Bengal United 70 shillings, East India and Ceylon 50 shillings and 6 pence, Doom Doom 8 shillings and 6 pence, Darjeeling 31. Ceylon Proprietary 47 shillings and 6 pence.

Report for the year ended December 31st, last of the Darjeeling Company shows a net profit of £27,200 which has been allocated to Ambootia New Factory Fund and £2,000 to Reserve fund £5,000 for dividend of 15 per cent. and carried forward £6,200.

Colombo Electric Tramways profits of £68,600 Board have placed to reserve £30,700 and declared a dividend of 15 per cent. tax free and carried forward £18,300.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £19 5/8 for shipment by 10th. May to Hull. In Linseed Bombay Small at 193/4 shipping and shipped. In Linseed La Plata Argentine at £17-8-9 arrived Hull. In Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcel, 46/3 for June shipment. In Maize Yellow Calcutta at 38/9 afloat. In Barley Indian at 31/1½ shipping and shipped.—Reuter.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, May 8.

The share market was closed to-day.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£132 1/2
National Bank	£ 44 1/4
Eastern „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	12 1/2

CEYLON RUBBER PROSPECTS.

LONDON, May 7.

At the companies meetings, the chairman of the Ceylon Timber, said: "We still suffer through more sellers than buyers and hope that centralising of selling as recommended by the Rubber Growers Association will meet support it deserves."

The Chairman of the Nagolle Rubber Company said: "My belief is that no agricultural undertaking has been more highly organised and efficiently worked than the tea and rubber states of that wonderful Island of Ceylon." The Chairman of the Champion Reefs Gold Mines, says: "It can safely be said although we have not yet reached the staged of paying high dividends that that stage cannot be very long postponed."

RUBBER.

London, May 6.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July 11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 11 1/2
Tone:—Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th May, 1924.

Cotton	1,1477 Bales
Wheat	18,590 Cwts
Linseed	1,3826 „
Rapeseed etc	5,303 „
Gingellyseed	243 „
Poppyseed	887 „
Groundnuts	220 „
Castorseed	4,775 „
Rice	9,82 „
Myrabollams	919 „
Cottonseed	5619 „
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	3,226 „
Juwar	8,70 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	167 „
Bajri	1146 „
Coal	2695 Tons

BAR GOLD

LONDON, May 7.

Messrs. Sharps and Wilkins, Bullion Brokers, say "of £850,000 Bar Gold which arrived from South Africa, India has taken moderate amount. Demand for Bar Gold shipment direct from Durban to Bombay has been rather during the past few days."

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 8.

To-day Reuter reported about 9 points lower in New York and a rise of about 30 points in Liverpool. The American market declined on scattered selling whilst Liverpool market remained steadier on good undertone.

Messrs. Ohrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date the 7th inst., as follows:—

"Think that planting in central Texas now nearly completed. Crop generally earlier than last year except South-West Texas. Some replanting required owing to cool nights but present genral outlook is fairly favourable."

In view of a slight decline reported from America, the Marwadi Bazaar here opened this morning for F.G.M.G., Broach April/May 1925 delivery at Rs. 511¼ and steadily advanced on general buying to Rs. 513/-. The rate then declined on omces selling to Rs. 511/- but again recovered in sympathy with the rise in old crop Broach to Rs. 512¼, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted at Rs.512/-. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 512¼ and going upto Rs. 515½ on buying by Offices and Jobbers, closed at Rs. 515/- at 6-30 p.m.

Old Crop Broach April/May opened to-day at Rs. 569/- and on Offices and Commission Houses buying rate gradually improved to Rs. 574/-. Around this level, profit-taking took place which caused the market to give way to Rs. 571/- but general buying again set in which raised the values to Rs. 574/- at which latter rate the market at Marwadi Bazaar closed at 4-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for May 1924 after having opened this morning at Rs. 542½ steadily advanced on a Japanes House buying to Rs. 546/- and fluctuating within a rupee or so. closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 545/-; whilst Oomra for July deliverly opened at Rs. 547½ and on Offices buying the rate improved at Rs. 550/-, but this price was not maintained, as on Jobbers and Commission Houses selling the rate gave way to Rs. 548½ and 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 549/-. New Crop Oomra for ing at Rs. 477/- and closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. December/January delivery opened this morn- 476/- F.G.M.G. Bengal for May 1924 delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 522/- and for July deliverly at Rs. 525/- whilst for New Crop December/January delivery the rate was Rs. 433/-.

Our market for Ready Cotton yesterday showed a fairly good demand, and nice lots of Berars and Moglan styles were easily taken up, with the result that about 4,000 bales changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 8
6—30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May 1924	580
„ „ „	„ 1925	515
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	527
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	530
„ „ „	Dec/Jan 1925	435
Fine Oomra ..	.. May ..	550
Fine Oomra ..	.. July ..	554
„ „ ..	.. Dec./Jan 1925	480

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May. 8

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	550	545 530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 4	572	562 547	..
M. G. Broach No. 1	605	595 585	575
M. G. Matha	562	552 537	..
M. G. Khandesh	567	557 542	..
M. G. Southerns No. 5	600	590	580

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 8

Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	573
„ „ „ „ „ 1925	51½
„ „ Bengal May	52½
„ „ „ July	52⅝
„ Dec/January, 1925	43½
Fine Oomra May	54½
„ „ July	55½
Good Southerns Aug/Sept	55½

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

May 8.

New York Market, 7th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.89	May			30.05	+16
28.22	July	28.39+17	28.50+28	28.13	—09
24.50	Oct.		24.65+15	24.40	—10
23.89	Dec.			23.81	—08

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.57, lowest 28.11, range 46 points. Some realising. Understone good. Weekly Government weather report unfavourable. Our travelling man wires from East Texas: "Crop prospects unfavourable."

Liverpool Market 7th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.62	May	16.82+20		17.01+39	
16.14	July	16.30+16	16.33+19	16.44+30	
14.18	Oct.			14.35+20	
13.64	Jan.	13.82+18		13.83+19	
13.53	March			13.71+18	
Egyptian—					
21.60	July			21.80+20	
19.00	Nov.			19.00 —	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 250,000. Daily Official Government forecast says: Entire belt partly cloudy, slightly cooler Western belt. Narrow featureless market. Spot sales 8000.

(2) New York cables: "October around 24 cents advise purchases. Our Texas reports bad contradicting others.

(3) American cross rate 4,38 3/4, July highest 16.52 lowest 16.28 range 24 points.

(4) Market small, firmer undertone. Spot sales 10000.

(5) New York telegraphs: "American Mills consumption for April our guess 390.000.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 7.

Sales.

Total Day's Sales on Liverpool ..	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	100
Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spotmore demand, 17.52

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		23 35
New York 11 a.m.	May	30.20—5
(As known in Liverpool	July	28.49+8
at closing time.)	Oct	24.63+3
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May.	29.83
	July	27.03

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool May. 7.
Months To-day's price.

May	16.83—
June	—
July	16 33—
Aug	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.31—
Nov.	—
December	—
January	13.82—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—
Egyptians—July	21.75
November	19.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7.
Months. To-day's price.

May	16.83+21
June	..
July	16.33+19
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.31+16
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14 82+18
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
Egyptians—	
July	21.75
Nov.	19 1/2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7.
Months To-day's Price

May	17.01+39
June	16.84+36
July	16.44—30
August	16.74—30
September	15.01—23
October	14.35—20
November	14.01—18
December	13.93—19
January	13.83—19
February	13.74—18
March	13.71—19
April	13.63—16
May	13 56—13
Tone—Steady	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7.
Months. To-day's price

May	22 40+20
June	22.10+20
July	21.80+20
August	21.35—10
September	20 80 unchd.
October	19.65+16
November	19.00 unchd.
December	18.80 „
January	18.60 „
February	18.50 „
March	18.40 „
April	18.40 „
May	18.40 „

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 7.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.00
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.60
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.60
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
„ „ Fully Good	13.60
„ „ Fine	14.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.10
„ „ Fully Good	11.50
„ „ Fine	11.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..		13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	1,000
„ Exports to Continens	..	
Futures at New York	..	
„ „ „	May ..	30.05+16
„ „ „	July ..	28.13— 9
„ „ „	October ..	24.40—10
„ „ „	Dec. ..	23.81— 8
Spot Cotton at New York	..	30.40+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	29.75 u chd.
Futures „ „	July ..	27.63— 9
„ „ „	Oct ..	23.72— 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	15
Demands Bills		43825
Silver Foreign mined	..	64 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May. 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta May Sellers	25/6
July Sellers	22/6
July/Sept. Sellers	22/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	22/7
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi	22/7

Tone,—Easier and nothing doing.

WHEAT.

London, May 7.

ROSARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs A/M Sellers ..	44/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M sellers	43/6
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers.	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F. M/J Sellers ..	46/
„ Soft Red Karachi A/M sellers	45/
Wheat cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs Paid for Shipment to France	43/9
May deliv ry-anJpaid or June ship ment	43/3
Wheat, cargo, west Australian paid f r May shipments to united kingdom	47/9
Wheat Carg s Choice white Karachi ship paid for shipment by 15th July to Ireland	45/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 8.
(6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	5 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	5 9 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	6 12 6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 2 6
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 13 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 8 0	11 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	74 0 0	15 0 6
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	73 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	6 9 3	
Wheat, A/S	7 2 3	
Linseed, May	12 5 0	
Linseed Sept.	12 15 0	
Groundnuts J/J ..	69 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	15 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	74 12 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J ..	5 11 0	

SEEDS.

LONDON, May 7.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine closed nom at £17 5/8 for May/June shipment, sellers.

Cottonseed, Bombay, sellers at £10 for May/June shipment.

Castorseed Bombay closed firmly held at £24 sellers for May/June shipment.

Linseed Calcutta holders are asking yesterday's rates.

Raw Linseed oil naked spot net closed at 37½ buyers for May/August and 36-3-0 buyers for September/December.

Business was done to-day in linseed Calcutta for shipment by 15th May to London at £19/8 and for shipment by 7th May to Hull at £19/9. In Linseed Bombay bold at 4 26½ shipping and shipped. In Toria rapeseed for shipment to Antwerp and Afloat at £17-8-9 in rapeseed Ferozepore and April/May shipment to Hull at £17 and wheat cargo choice white Karachi for shipment to Ireland by 15th June/15th July at 45/6. In wheat parcel choice white Karachi shipment to Ireland by 15th June at 46/3. In Indian barley, part cargo for April/May shipment at 31/3.

Business was done to-day in Linseed, Calcutta, at £19 5/8 for shipment by 10th May to Hull. In Linseed Bombay Small at 19 3/4 shipping and shipped. In Linseed La Plata Argentine at £17-8-9 arrived Hull. In Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcel, 46/3 for June shipment. In Maize Yellow Calcutta at 38/9 afloat. In Barley Indian at 31/1½ shipping and shipped.

METALS.

London, May 7

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/6
Standard Copper G.M.B ..	£ 63 1/8
Copper Brazers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	28 3/8 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/6
TIN BLOCK	£ 240 10 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, May 8 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 8 0
Copper	1/	71 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	73 8 0
Copper	2/	73 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		80 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		61 8 0
Pat Klai		78 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		65 0 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71 0 0
American Copper 3/4		72 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4		73 8 0

BRASS

	Bombay, May 8. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	61 0 0
Do	1	60 8 0
Do	1 1/4	60 8 0
Do	1 1/2	60 8 0
Do	1 3/4	60 8 0
Do	2	60 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, May 8 per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 2 6
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 6
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 12 0
Japan .. .. ..No.	42 /2	1 14 6
Japan .. .. ..No.	20	1 2 9
Japan .. .. ..No.	32	1 9 6

TEA COMPANIES.

LONDON, May 7.

In the reports of the Tea Companies for the year 1923, the Alliance shows net profit of £39,800. A total dividend of 40 per cent having been given, £5,000 have been allocated for the depreciation account, £5,000 have been put to the reserve account and £15,300 have been carried forward. The Imperial shows net profits of £22,000, making a total distribution of 35 per cent, inclusive of a bonus of 5 per cent.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, May 7.

Wool sales closed to-day quiet. Sold 12,935 bales vicanere white lowest 22 and highest 25 pence and average while lowest 18½ highest 22 pence, Kandahar white lowest 18½ highest 20 pence and Medium white lowest 18 and highest 18 pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Inter M.B.B.S., and B. Sc. Exam. results, University Hall 2 p.m.
Special meeting of B. P. C. C., Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.
The Union Bank of India Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 10.

S.S. "Mantua" with English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 9 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 7m., Sunset 7h 5m.
May 10 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 7m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
May 11 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m.
May 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m.
May 13 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 14 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 15 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 5m., Sunset 7h. 6m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PACHECO—Mr. Anthony Pacheco, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Pacheco, the late Sub-storekeeper, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broach, of a son on 8th May, 1924.

HOLY CROSS FEAST, BASSEIN.

The annual Cross Feast of the Holy Cross Fund Dhowli, Bassein, will be celebrated on Sunday (the 18th instant), at 8 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Vidyalaya is closed from Monday the 5th May to 15th of June 1924 on account of Summer Vacation. It will reopen on Tuesday the 16th June. Only special classes are held in the vacation.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chundi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. 'Karapora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwared by this steamer.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to a general breakdown of telegraph wires between Kharagpur and Calcutta telegrams are liable to delay.

PRESY. POSTAL & R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

The 4th Sessions of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held at Surat on the 16th and 11th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. The Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Presidency Association will be held on the 9th instant.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT AND SOCIAL.

On Saturday, May 10th at 9 p.m. the usual Concert and Social will be held at the Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, to be entertained by the "Merrymakers." Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

ANAVIL SAMAJ SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon. Secretary, Anavil Samaj writes:—Deserving but poor Anavil students are requested to apply for the Samaj Scholarships to the Secretary before the 25th inst. The forms of scholarships can be obtained from Mr. M. C. Desai, Hon. Secretary, Anavil Samaj, Old Ghaswalla's Mala, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

ACKNOWLEDMENTS.

We have received from Messrs. G. P. and Co., 383, Narayan Peth, Poona City, one bottle of Brahmi Oil (price As. 10/) and a packet of purgative powder (price pies six). Both the preparations are worth trying and are sure to win the confidence of those who try them.

A Propelling pencil from Messrs. the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., of Lahore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 1st inst., arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 7th inst. and left there at noon the same day.

The P. & O. S.S. "China" carrying mails of the 3rd instant ex "Delta" left Aden at 8 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Clan Macbean" arrived in London on the evening of the 6th instant.

THE COMMERCIAL GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A social meeting of Commerce Graduates' Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday) from 3 p.m. onwards, in the Sydenham College of Commerce. Refreshments will be served at 5 p.m. All Commerce Graduates are cordially invited to attend. This meeting is especially arranged to give an opportunity to B. Com. to meet each other and also new Graduates.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday the 9th) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, (3rd Floor) Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort. (Members are requested to read 9th May instead of 9th April in the notices posted to them).

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association will be held at the office of the Hon. Mr. Bailoobhai Samaldas at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM ACT.

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of the Bill No. XIII of 1924.—A Bill further to amend the Prince of Wales' Museum Act, 1909.

The statement of objects and reasons reads: There is no provision in the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909, empowering the Board of Trustees of the Museum to establish a provident fund for the benefit of its officers and servants. The Board desire to possess this power which is enjoyed by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Bombay City Improvement Trust, the Bombay Port Trust and other public bodies. The Bill confers on the Board the necessary power. The Board have further proposed that they should be empowered to extend the benefit of the fund with retrospective effect from such date as may be appointed by them in this behalf. Clause 2 (2) of the Bill gives effect to this proposal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

RASH LORRY DRIVER FINED.

Sergeant Cooper charged Girdhair Singh with rash driving before Mr. H. P. Dastoor at the Esplanade Police Court.

The prosecution case was that on the 5th instant at about 4-30 p.m. a tram car was proceeding from Dhobi Talao to Pydhonie when the accused, a lorry driver, coming from the opposite direction at a great speed recklessly swerved his lorry and brought it in violent contact with the front portion of the tram car. Desiring to have some distance between him and the scene of occurrence he drove the lorry towards Chira Bazar. Sergeant Harrison had a motor cycle handy and caught him up.

The accused did not admit that he was either reckless or careless and stated that that was the first time he was hauled up by the police in all his motor-driving experience.

He was convicted on evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or suffer imprisonment for 2 months.

ONE YEAR'S R. I. FOR ROBBING EAR-RING.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Alia Tajoo stood charged with theft of an ear ring.

The case of the complainant, Ambu Narian was that he was a tindel and came to Chore Bazar from Colaba to make some purchases. As he was engaged in a shop the accused came from behind and pulled his earring off the lobes. A police Constable came on the scene and took him to the J J Hospital The accused was caught red-handed.

An eye-witness corroborated the facts.

There were three previous convictions to the credit of the accused and His Worship sentenced him to suffer 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The case in which Ramjan Azimullah Mahmud Rashid, Mahmud Gafoor, Bashir moosa and Abdul Rahman Haji Kassem were indicted for being members of an "unlawful assembly" came up for disposal before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Fourth Presidency Magistrate. A judgment of acquittal was given in respect of all the accused.

MADMAN'S FATAL JUMP.

JURY'S COMMENT ON PREMATURE DISCHARGE

On Wednesday at 1 p.m. Gulam Hussein Alladin (30) residing with his father Aladin Valji at Babulanath Road, jumped from the balcony of his flat on the third floor and was found unconscious and bleeding. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday when Aladin Valji, father of the deceased stated, that about 15 years ago the deceased had a fit of insanity and was in the Lunatic Asylum for three months. Nine months ago he was again sent there as he caused trouble and quarreled with people. He was violent sometimes. He was discharged from the Asylum on the 2nd instant but he was still out of his mind. The witness produced a memorandum dated the 26th ultimo in which his son Hasanali was informed by the Medical Superintendent, N. M. Hospital, Thana, that his brother (deceased) was discharged by the Committee of Visitors, in March, that he could not be kept any longer in the Asylum and that arrangements should be made for his immediate removal on payment of maintenance charges failing which he would be taken to his brother's place by hospital attendants after a week's time. From his behaviour the witness concluded that he should not have been discharged and witness telegraphed to the Medical Superintendent about 10 a.m. on Wednesday that his son was behaving badly and should be taken back to the hospital. No reply had been received. The deceased was only five days at home and all the time he behaved as if he was out of mind.

Dr. K. G. Dhairyawan, said he was the family doctor of the deceased About 12 years ago, he was out of mind and on his advice he was sent to the Asylum at Thana where he remained for six months. His wife died a year ago suddenly and he went off his mind and became violent. On the witness' advice he was sent again in August last. As he was discharged as sane on the 2nd instant, the witness had no occasion to see him. Witness was taken by his father on Wednesday afternoon to see him and as he had been removed to J. J. Hospital he went there with the father and found him dead. The cause of death was fracture of skull.

The Jury returned a verdict that Gulam Hussein died of fracture of the skull resulting from his having thrown himself on the ground floor from the third storey of a house whilst he was in an unsound mind. The Jury remarked that the man was apparently not in a fit state of mind to be discharged on the 2nd instant from the mental hospital at Thana, the Medical Superintendent of which insisted on his removal.

ALL OVER A BET.

On Wednesday at about 12-30 o'clock Raoji Chapsy, a Hindu aged 35, was removed to the Princess Street Police station in a victoria by his brother Narotam in an unconscious state and stated that Hussein a Mohmedan had assaulted him on Tuesday at 11-30 p.m. with fists. The police removed him to G. T. Hospital but he was found dead. The body was removed to the Morgue where the Coroner held an inquest. The police Surgeon who made a post mortem examination stated there were no marks of violence. The abdomen contained a large quantity of free blood. The spleen which weighed 19 oz., was torn on its under surface. The cause of death was rupture of spleen which could have been caused by a blow with a fist, not necessarily violent.

Narotam, deceased's brother stated that at 10-30 p.m. on Tuesday he went to the shop of his brother Gokuldas in Satta Gulley Kantilal, Giga Damodar, Pitamber, Hoosein and others were also there. Hussein said he had laid a bet on a certain number and Giga confirmed his statement. The witness went and brought the book in which there was no trace of the bet. The deceased came and told Hussein not to create a disturbance and to come the next day. After some exchange of words Hussein struck the deceased on his stomach with his fist. Hussein then ran away and the deceased went up stairs and became unconscious.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to rupture of the spleen resulting from his having been struck with the fist on his body by one Hussein alias Esuf.

A FATAL FALL.

On Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Shanker Luxmon, (30) a labourer was standing on a wood plank tied to scaffolding erected round a building under repairs in the compound of Lightfoot Refrigerator Co., in Hansraj Building, Byculla, andu was removing old timber with other coolies when the coir string tied to the bamboo on which the plank was resting accidentally gave way and Shanker fell down from a height of 28 feet. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

MR JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

STARTS FOR GENOA TO-MORROW.

FAREWELL BY FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS.

An interesting gathering was held on Thursday evening at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, when a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Joseph Baptista gave a reception in honour of his departure for Genoa as representative of Indian Labour. Mr. Meyer Nissim presided.

Mr. Meyer Nissim in opening the proceedings said they had gathered together that day to bid temporary farewell and *bon voyage* to to their distinguished friend Mr. Joseph Baptista who was leaving on Saturday to attend the International Labour Conference as Labour representative of India. In a social gathering like that he did not like to impose the assembly with a long speech as the idea was to have a good time and to give a good time to the guest of the evening. He would only say that Mr. Joseph Baptista had given the best years of his life for the upliftment of his fellow countrymen and women and he was amongst the few who had no axe of their own to grind. It was most appropriate and fitting compliment to Mr. Baptista that he was selected by the Government of India to represent the people whose cause he had made his own and in whose interests he was working for the last so many years. His ability, good common sense and affable manners had earned him the esteem and regard of all classes of people. As a member of the Corporation, champion of labour or as a public man he was always held in high esteem and whether people call him Baptista Kaka, Joseph Baptista or plain Mr. Baptista he was working for the good of his less fortunate countrymen. India wanted men of the calibre of Mr. Baptista to show to the world what Indians could do and India could produce. Finally, he wished success and aprosperous time in his labour in Europe.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then said the International Labour Conference was one of the most important conferences held from time to time in Europe. In his judgment if there was one good result out of the Treaty of Versailles it was the establishment of this Conference. It was one of the permanent results of the Treaty. During the War working men had fought hard and after the War it was thought proper to do something for the working men and an International Labour Conference was inaugurated. So far as India was concerned this Conference had not done anything tangible, but he hoped for a great deal of benefit in course of time out of its labour and therefore, it was necessary to send the best men possible to represent India's labour. India was fortunate in sending Mr. Baptista this year and he hoped Mr. Baptista would make India's name heard all throughout the world by his earnestness, experience and eloquence.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said Indian labour and India's interests could not be in a more able or more conscientious representative. Her wish and prayer for Mr. Baptista was that God may guard and guide him and bring him back to India safely and soon.

Mr. Gele also spoke in Marathi and eulogised Mr. Baptista's services to the cause of Labour.

NO POLITICAL MISSION.

Mr Joseph Baptista thanked his friends for giving him the compliment and said he would make one point clear that he was not going on any political mission. So far as politics was concerned India was divided into four parties, the largest of which was captured by Mahatma Gandhi. The second was the Swarajists who would not have him (speaker). The third, the Liberal Party commanded by a trinity of S's, viz.—Sastri, Setalvad and Sapru (laughter) and the fourth, the Independents. His experience was that in England nobody would listen unless there was a strong party backing from behind and as there was none as far as he was concerned he did not expect to do anything politically. He confessed, however, that he had a strong backing from one party and that was Indian labour and he would represent their interests in the best way he could Indian labour required stalwart men like Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Joshi as it was very much misrepresented and abused for want of proper support and leading. He was tempted to go to Genoa now as for the first time in the history of the British Empire, the Labour Party had come to office and he had no doubt that the Labour Government would have considerable influence in the International Labour Conference and it was a good opportunity for India to make her voice felt there. He wanted them to realize in Europe that no social improvement could be made in India without political power. He urged his friends to pray for him that his labour be crowned with success.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the assembly adjourned for light refreshment and departed.

PRESIDENT OR MAYOR?

MR. BAPTISTA'S RESOLUTION IN CORPORATION.

PROPOSAL REJECTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the removal of the Rent Act was not likely to operate very harmfully on the present rents, although there might be a slight increase in some cases. The question was about the buildings rented by the Corporation for its primary schools, as about 4½ lakhs were spent by way of rents at present. Most of the items discussed were of little interest, and there was a brief discussion on Mr. Baptista's proposition for changing the name of the President of the Corporation to that of Lord Mayor, as he thought it would be more in consonance with the dignity of the city so to do. In the end the proposition and Mr. Mody's amendment were both rejected.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, in reply to the enquiry made by the Schools Committee, stating that premises used as schools could not claim the special treatment that was afforded under the present Rent Act, and that the protection would therefore expirion August 1924, unless the Act were amended in the meantime. In the course of the letter he said:—

"I believe it to be quite probable that the landlords not only of buildings in which the Municipal Schools are housed but also of those in which private Schools are accommodated will make some attempt to enhance the rents as soon as the period of protection ceases. I am not however of opinion that the enhancement proposed will be either exhorbitant or general. During the past two years the rents which can be obtained in the open market for all classes of premises have undoubtedly fallen considerably. This is particularly the case in respect of business premises and the larger residential properties, but it is by no means confined to properties of this description. The result is that at present the divergence between the controlled rents and the rents in the open market is comparatively slight and the difference is lessening almost daily. In some cases which have come to my notice the rents actually charged are even less than the Standard Rents and though this is of course unusual, the fact goes to show that the circumstances at the present time no longer warrant the interference with the rights of private ownership which Rents Acts involve. In the circumstances, I am of opinion that it would not be justifiable to continue emergency legislation of the nature of the Rent Acts any longer. As far as the Schools Committee are concerned it may be true that they will have to pay enhanced rents in certain cases for premises hired by them for Municipal Schools, but the general increase in Municipal Revenues by reason of any enhancement charged must of necessity more than compensate the Corporation for such increases as may be involved. Some months ago the heads of certain Primary and Secondary Schools in Bombay approached Government with a petition for the extension of the period of the Rent Act in respect to their schools up to the end of December 1925, the period when protection for dwelling houses will cease. Government were good enough to consult me in this connection and I pointed out to them the difficulties which would be involved in including premises used for school purposes in the same category as dwelling houses while allowing premises used for other business purposes to become free of the Rent Act in September 1924. Government, after consideration of the question, did not agree to support the proposal. It would clearly be impossible to deal specially with proposal. It would clearly be impossible to deal specially with premises occupied by Municipal Schools and so long as private educational institutions are conducted, as they must be in most cases, as business propositions, it would clearly be inadvisable to treat the premises they occupy otherwise than as business presises."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be recorded. He said Mr. Mody had lately complained about the expenditure of the Schools Committee, but he must remember that Mayor portion of the expenditure consisted of the salaries paid to the school teachers and the rents paid for school premises, which amounted to about Rs. 4½ lakhs. If the Corporation's request for the extension of the Rent Act were not granted by Government then he was afraid their rent bill would be increased. Although he agreed with the Commissioners remarks generally, he thought the extension of the Act would benefit the Schools Committee. They would have to face a serious position otherwise, he said.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said the Rent Act should be applied to School premises. She was afraid enhanced rent would be charged to the School Committee unless the Act were extended.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya supported, and said that a resolution should be moved in the Council extending the Rent Act.

"CORPORATION—THE WORST LANDLORD."

Mr. K. F. Nariman said, while they were asking for the protection of the Act in some cases they (the Corporation) themselves were the worst and the most merciless landlords, as in the case of market stalls. He asked them to adopt a more consistent policy.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said he would always protest against any proposition which asked for the extension of the Rent Act. He had no objection to protection being granted, if it were to be granted at all, to poor people, but the Corporation were not yet bankrupt to ask for protection.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said if there were merciless landlords there were also merciless tenants.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia also spoke.

The proposition was adopted.

TIME GUN FIRING.

The Commissioner had written, regarding the abolition of the time that: "The Military authorities concerned inform me that, the firing of the time guns in Bombay has been discontinued and is not considered necessary for Military purposes. I request the orders of the Corporation whether the Military authorities should be requested to continue the practice of firing the time gun in Bombay on condition that the Corporation agree to bear all the expenditure involved which is estimated at Rs. 430-8-0 per annum. In my opinion, the firing of the gun is not of any public importance and the Corporation may, therefore, acquiesce in its discontinuance."

Mr. H. J. Davis moved that the Commissioner's letter be approved and adopted.

This was agreed to.

"LORD MAYOR" FOR "PRESIDENT."

Mr. J. Baptista moved:

'That the President be authorized to address Government suggesting that the expression 'Lord Mayor' be substituted for 'President' in the Municipal Act wherever it occurs.'

He said it might be asked what was in a name? There was much significance in a name, however. The President was generally the head of the executive and not the head of the Corporation, nowhere in Europe was a Mayor called by the name of President. Calcutta had adopted the name of Mayor, and it had become popular in India now. For Bombay, Lord Mayor was the proper designation for their president, for the name carried dignity with it. One hundred and twenty years ago the chief of the Municipal executive was called Mayor, but he did not know how the name came to be dropped subsequently. When the new Municipal Act was passed the then Advocate-General had actually suggested the name of Mayor. The President of the Calcutta Corporation was now called the Mayor, and he thought Bombay should follow suit. He did not think Government could have any objection to the change in the name and he hoped that Mr. Patel would be the first president to be called by the name of Lord Mayor.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson seconding said they must follow Calcutta in this respect. She could fancy the temple bells ringing.

"Turn again Vithabhai,
First Lord Mayor of Bombay".

But she wanted to ask whether it also meant a promotion for the councillors, and whether some of them would be called aldermen.

"NO CASE MADE OUT."

Mr. H. P. Mody said no case was made out by the mover in favour of the proposition. If their present constitution was to remain then he objected to the change in the name. There were many Mayors all over Europe, but there were few presidents. The head of the French Republic was called the President, and so on. While he did not want the matter to be rejected at once, he wanted it to be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee.

Members:—Burial Ground Committee. (Laughter).

Mr. Mody said that was not his intention. They could make their coopted members Aldermen, as was done in Calcutta, and he, therefore, wanted the matter to be fully considered.

Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy seconded.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik was opposed to the change, as he said the present name of President was as good as anything.

"PATEL" NOT "MAYOR."

Mr. R. A. Gole opposed both the proposition and the amendment. He asked them why they went to a foreign country even for their names? They were unfit to administer the affairs of the Corporation if they sought foreign names and rejected Indian names. He thought their President should be called the "Patel of Bombay". (Laughter).

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said the object of the mover was to enhance the dignity of the Corporation and its president, which was the great representative body of the city. But he thought better than Patel of Bombay, has the designation of "City's Aika". (Laughter).

The proposition was then put to vote and rejected, the amendment also not being accepted.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day 3-40 p.m.

A. R. SONWALLA CHARITY FUND.

The following are excerpts from the First report of the Allarkhia Rehemtulla Sonwalla Charity Fund for seventeen months from 1st August 1922 to 31st December 1923:—

Early in the year 1922 the said Haji Allarakhia Rehemtulla Sonwalla, the Donor of the above fund, expressed his desire before his friends of giving in Charity his valuable immoveable property situated at Mumbadevi Road, then realising rents of about Rs. 22,000/- per year. The objects of the Charity were subject to discussion for a long time between the Donor and his friends and ultimately it was decided to effect a Trust Deed of the said property for the most wide and general objects without distinction of any caste or creed. The Trust Deed was executed by the Donor on the 28th of July 1922 when the Donor handed over possession of the said property to the trustees and also presented a sum of Rs. 15,120-7-6 in cash being the amount of rents collected by the Donor since the first thought of giving the said valuable property to Charity and the date on which the Deed of Trust was actually executed.

During the period under review Mr. Rehemtulla M. Chinoy was appointed Chairman and the Donor Haji Allarakhia Rehemtulla Sonwalla was appointed the Managing Trustee. The Official address of the Charity Funds was fixed upon at Rehem Building, Princess Street at the office of Ibrahim Curtin and Sons. The income and expense account and the balance sheet show that during the period under report the total net income from the rents of the property was Rs. 31,651-3-1 out of which Rs. 4,677-2-6 have been set apart as building reserve fund as provided in the Trust Deed and Rs. 3,879-10-0 were paid as and by way of monthly allowance to poor and needy applicants. Besides Rs. 9,330-3-6 were given as financial assistance by the Trustees as single donations by way of redemption of debts, payment of accumulated rents, Railway fares school and college fees, books, wearing apparels, sewing machine, boarding charges, Bridal donations, and help for business etc.

At the end of the year the balance in the hands of the Trustees is Rs. 30,066-2-7 invested as shown in the balance sheet.

The Trustees have decided to give a donation of about Rs. 18,000 to the Gokhale Education Society towards the cost of building an Industrial School at Bordi (near Golwad Station on B. B. & C. I. Railway Line) on special conditions namely (a) that the school be named at the Trustees' choice and (b) twenty scholars at the most, recommended and supported by this Trust Fund be admitted to the Institution of the Society at Bordi at full charges. This donation of Rs. 18,000 will be given on execution of the necessary documents. Besides, the Trustees have opened a Free Gujarati Primary School at Satpati near Palghar Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line. The Gokhale Education Society at Bombay has at the request of the Trustees kindly accepted the Management of the School. The number of boys and girls on the roll is about 75 and the long felt need of a Gujarati Vernacular School in the said place has been satisfied. It is expected that there will be a good increase in the number of the students.

SPORTING NEWS.

2000-GUINEA RACE.

DIOPHON RETAINS THE LEAD.

LONDON, May 7.

Two thousand guineas betting was 11/8 Diophon, 100/9 Bright Knight, 100/8 Green Fire. Twenty ran. Won by a head, a neck separating second and third.

Statheros was ridden by Garner, Caravel by Victor Smyth. Defiance by F. Fox and Capchora by H. Beasley. Omit Ducks and Drakes and Tom Telltroth, otherwise starters were identical with the probables.

Spalpeen followed by Tom Pinch and Diophon broke the tapes but a perfect start was eventually made. Bright Knight raced to front and the next horses were Tom Pinch, Diophon, Knight of the Garter, Bob Flint for quarter of a mile when Knight of the Garter forced the pace pursued by Tom Pinch, Diophon, Bright Knight. Halfway Tom Pinch went to the front followed by Diophon, Bright Knight and Green Fire. At bushes Diophon joined Tom Pinch who swerved while descending the hill. Bright Knight and Green Fire challenged Diophon who, however, retained the lead to the desperate finish. Tom Pinch was fourth. Time was 1 minute 39 seconds.—Reuter.

OOTY RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 7.

The following are results of Ooty races second day:—

COONOOR PLATE. Dist. six furlongs. Handicap for countybreds.

Zemindar of Sivaganga's CHADILLO 9/5 (Aldridge) 1
Maharajah of Mysore's APPLE BLOSSOM 8/7 (S. Meekings. 2
Mr. Mahdi and Capt. Baswarajur's BLACK ROCK 8/2 (A. D. Walter) 3
P Pogose's CURIUS 7/5 (Black) 4
Tote paid Rs. 8 win, 6 and 7 places.

PERSIAN PLATE Dist one mile. Handicap for Arabs.

H. Kadums' MAHIR 9/0 (Thompson) ... 1
Raj Mahomed Vzir's LUCKNOW, 8/2 (S. Meekings) 2
Ahmed Hazam'y ANWARCHAND 7/3 (Huxley) 3
A Sattars' EMPEROR 8/0 (Barrett) ... 4
Tote paid Rs. 27 win 25 and 8 places.

TAJ PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for Arabs.

Messrs. E and H Kadum's MILLION 9-0 Thompson 1
Zemindar of Sivaganga's SPECIAL 8-6 Aldridge 2
Deomar's MARKHOR 7-11 Barrett 3
Ahmed Hazamy's KAMAN BEG 8-11 Huxley 4
Tote paid Rs. 17 for win and Rs. 55 and 7 for places.

TRAINER'S PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Handicap for Horses in fourth Division.

Maharajah of Mysore's ALEXO 8-4 S. Meekings 1
Zemindar of Sivganga's LOW FORSE 9-8 Aldridge 2
Decomar's FARIE KNIGHT 9-1 Donnelly 3
Mr. Rae's TOY SYMPHONY 8-8 Huxley ... 4
Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 11 and Rs. 7 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE ECLIPSE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs. Highweight handicap for Ponies.

Mr G A Marsh's CARREMAR 10-4 Huxley 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's WINNIBURN 7-7 S. Meekings 2
Zemindar of Sivaganga's CORNFLOWER 7-11 Aldridge 3
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 15.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for horses in 3rd Division.

Mr N M Roy's CATTLING 8-10 Barrett ... 1
Mr J S Nicoll's MIARAGUA 9-1 Thompson 2
Mr Pogoses' THE OMALLY 8-2 J. Meekings 3
Tote paid—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 6.

TENNIS AT NASIK.

The results of Gentlemen's Doubles are as under:—

Vaidya and Chaubal beat Pradhan and Goregaonkar (7—5; 10—8). Barve and Sharangpani beat Kale and Gangal (6—4; 3—6; 6—4). Mazumdar and Rathi beat Ketkar and Rangnekar (6—1; 0—6; 6—0). Barve and Sharangpani beat Muzumdar and Rathi (6—1; 10—8). Barve and Sharangpani beat Vaidya and Chaubal (6—2; 6—4), in the finals.

At the close of the final match, the prizes were handed over to the winners, Messrs. Barve and Sharangpani and to the runners-up, Messrs. Vaidya and Chaubal by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Bar-at-Law. Barrister Rangnekar gave an At-Home to all members of the George Club and to the guests that evening.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 18th week of 1924, i.e., week ending 3rd May 1924, the total mortality 707 was 44 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.65. These figures compare favourably with those for the 18th week, and was removing old timber with other rate 34.60 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 1066 and death-rate 50.82.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 285 as against 3 and 268 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 153 were among infants under one year of ge, 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mufussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 84 attacks and 38 deaths. Plague caused 21 attacks and 15 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 380 as against 402 for the 18th week of 1923 and 373 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th May 1924 to 6 a.m. of 8th May 1924.

Small-pox attacks 23 deaths 10. Cholera attacks nil deaths nil, Plague attacks 1 deaths 1, Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 33.
Total mortality this day last year 155.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1924. —

JAPAN AND ASIA.

Seldom has Maulana Mohammed Ali written anything better than the message which, as President of the Indian National Congress, he sent in response to the request of the editor of one of the principal Japanese newspapers for a statement of his views regarding the United States' immigration laws. It is worth remembering and therefore worth repeating.

"Western nationalism with its characteristic exclusion is a curse to humanity. It culminated in the last catastrophic war which should have cured the world of it. From national antagonisms to those of the East and West is but a natural downward gradient. No nation can afford to submit to such humiliation as the racial immigration laws constitute: but it is not enough for Japan to demonstrate her own sense of honour and self-respect. She is but a part of the Eastern world whose honour must be defended by a federation of Eastern nations, and the West must be taught to believe in the widest human sympathies and human intercourse."

It is a historic fact that militant nationalism in the East has arisen, as it were under the lash, entirely in revolt against the Imperialism—that is inflated nationalism—of the West. It is defensive merely, and if it ever (with success) became aggressive that would be the greatest triumph of the West, for it would mean that the very spirit of the East had been corrupted and deformed. The spirit of the cultured East is cosmopolitan and widely tolerant. The Oriental cherishes time-honoured customs and traditions but he treats the customs and traditions of others with the same respect which he demands for his own. He believes that God made men of several varieties, so does not blame or penalise any individual for the colour of his skin any more than for the cut of his clothing. He is devoid of racial hatred, and even under provocation he cannot produce it wholesale in the way of Europe but still makes distinction between friend and foe in the opponent race. It is a strange human phenomenon, this spectacle of racial hatred rampant in the men who do the wrong, and hardly evident in those who suffer it. Once, when the present writer was upon the point of leaving Bombay for England, some of his Muslim brothers came to see him off. At parting he embraced them in the Muslim manner, naturally, and while so doing he caught sight of the face of a European peering at him, horror-stricken, from the shadow of a shed. It would be impossible to describe the look of mingled consternation, hatred and disgust upon that European face; and the writer feels quite sure that if he had raised his stick to beat his Indian friends the European would not have been half so horrified. The thing is ludicrous, but none the less deplorable. If brotherhood and peace is the objective of the human race, it is quite evident that the East must somehow be the teacher of the West. Japan has been the pupil of the West too long—a most successful pupil, we agree. She was prepared for it by a history of exclusive nationalism, of her own, unparalleled among the Eastern nations. She can now estimate the worth of imitation. It has given her efficiency, a certain reputation, a degree of power; but it has not brought her real respect from Western nations, not the respect with which men treat their equals.

There are points, important points, in which the East has always been not equal but superior to the West, just as there are points, important points, in which the West is superior to the East. To suppress the points of superiority in one or the other is to make that one inferior, and the Eastern's points of superiority have been suppressed in his recent far too blind and servile imitation of the Western methods and mentality. Japan, who held aloof so many centuries, has now been made to feel the lash which has stung Asia, and Maulana Mohammed Ali is right to remind her that "she is but a part of the Eastern world whose honour must be defended by a federation of Eastern nations, and the West must be taught to believe in the widest human sympathies and human intercourse." In fact the East has sat too long as a disciple at the feet of the West, The West had much to teach and it has taught it. But the East possesses a superior wisdom, and she knows it. It is time that she, in turn, assumed the role of teacher. If she merely retorts on Europe, opposing to aggressive European nationalism an aggressive nationalism of her own, she will still be only the disciple and inferior. She must deliver her own message: "All mankind are brothers. God is One for all," and her nationalism must be defensive nationalism only, defensive of that great ideal of fraternity. "He is not of us who sides with his tribe in aggression, and he is not of us who calls on others to aid him in tyranny, and he is not of us who dies while assisting his tribe in injustice."

CROCODILE TEARS.

Ever since the Nationalist majorities in some of the provincial Councils rejected the budget grants, either wholly or in part, official circles in the provinces in question have been loudly lamenting the folly of the "wreckers" and pointing to the immense harm the latter have done to their own countrymen by blocking progress in the "nation-building" departments. The Publicity Officer of the Central Provinces Government, especially, has been very profuse in his tears and has been sermonising in pathetic tones on the "wickedness" of the Swarajists. After describing the "havoc" which the C. P. Swarajists have wrought in the development of education in the Province by the rejection of the Education Budget, the Publicity Officer moralises as follows: "The sooner the people realise that the existence of the Swaraj majority in the Council means the stoppage of all educational improvements and extension, the better it will be for them. As long as the Swaraj party retains a majority and as long as the voters return Swaraj candidates to the Council, so long will the educational advancement of the people be postponed, unless the Swaraj party change their methods." In a separate propagandist leaflet dealing with the rejection of the grants under "Public Health," the Officer bewails the fact that the hearts of the Swarajists are steeled to even "dictates of humanity." Only the intervention of the benign Sirkar, according to him, has saved the situation and averted the "disaster" which would undoubtedly have followed on the irresponsible action of these miscreants. The tears of the Publicity Officer, are, of course, to order, like many other things that issue from his office. But, if he or rather those who prompt his lamentable efforts, are really concerned for the progress of the "nation-building" departments and want something to shed genuine tears over, they should turn their attention to the Budget of the Assam Government as presented to the local Council in March last, untouched by any Swarajist hand. If they examine that budget, they will find out who the real "wreckers" of the "nation-building" departments of the province are. They will discover that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,29,66,000 contemplated in 1924-25, the Transferred Departments stand to benefit to the extent of only Rs. 56,81,000, the rest, barring some seven and a half-lakhs, being swallowed up by the Reserved Departments. If they scrutinize the budgets of the "nation-building" departments closely they will discover further that progress in every direction is being blocked by Government as "heartlessly" and "recklessly" as by the most abandoned and atrocious Swarajists of the Central Provinces or Bengal. The Transferred Departments, instead of receiving any increased grants during the year, have had their allotments actually reduced as follows: Primary Education (grants to local bodies) Rs. 18,700; Medical (hospitals and dispensaries) Rs. 19,500; Public Health (expenses in connection with malaria) Rs. 18,000; Agriculture Rs. 30,000; Industry Rs. 8,000. These reductions are made in the grants to the "nation-building" departments in spite of the fact that in the Budget there is provision made for an increase of Rs. 12,98,000 in expenditure over the revised estimate of the year. But all this increase is swallowed up by the Reserved Departments. We have not heard any lamentations in official quarters in Assam or even through the gramophone of the publicity officer, over the "havoc" wrought by these cuts and the "disaster" which is in store for the people of Assam through such wreckless conduct. Are the "nation-building" departments everywhere else than in Bengal and the Central Provinces faring well at the hands of the respective Governments? How had they been faring these three years of the "Reforms" regime? Did any official shed any tears over the plight of these departments? The new-born concern for the progress of these departments is no doubt highly welcome, but before one can accept as genuine the anguish of anxiety which official circles all over the country are expressing at present at the "folly" and "wickedness" of the Swarajists, we should like more unmistakable evidence of the official solicitude for the progress of the departments than has so far been shown.

INDIA AND U. S.

Following the lead of Canada the Irish Free State is now contemplating the appointment of a Minister to Washington. The British Government, it is stated, are quite agreeable to the creation of the post. The days are past when the British Government could withhold their consent to an appointment of this nature by any of the self-governing Dominions. The Canadian appointment was made much against the inclination of the British Government of the day, but the latter had to acquiesce in it because Canada was determined to stand on her own legs and to treat with the United States directly in all matters concerning her relations with the latter, instead of indirectly through the medium of the British Ambassador in the States. We have no doubt that the statement that the present British Government are agreeable to the appointment of an Irish Minister to Washington is perfectly true, but even if there had been a Liberal or Conservative Government in office, they would have been obliged to give their consent to the appointment as a matter of course. The example of Canada and Ireland is sure to be followed, sooner or later, by the South African Union and the Australian Commonwealth. But, what about India? Is it not time that India too had a representative in the States? Few will deny that she has as vital commercial and political interests to safeguard, in her relations with the States, as any of the Dominions. There are a number of Indians domiciled, and even naturalised, in the States, whose rights are seriously menaced by the new immigration laws and the recent decision of the Supreme Court. As at present situated, India is unable to represent matters or protest directly to the United States but has to avail herself of the good offices of the British Foreign Office to secure the needed redress. The people of India know but too well how lukewarm the interest of the Foreign Office usually is in matters Indian. When, especially, it is a case of pleading on India's behalf for rights and privileges, such as are denied to them under the British Flag, the Foreign Office cannot be expected to maintain a sympathetic attitude. It is, therefore, quite essential, if India's interests are to be adequately safeguarded, that she should have her own representative in the States. India is at present engaged in a struggle to attain Dominion Status and when that status is conceded to her, she will insist on appointing her own Minister to Washington.

Notes of the Day.

Cawnpore Labour Movement and Bolshevism.

Mr. S. Satya Bhakta writes from Cawnpore:—

"The Pioneer' has, in its issue of the 26th April, 1924, published a lengthy report of Mr. J. M. Clay, District Magistrate, Cawnpore, about the Cotton Mills firing. In this report the Magistrate has made an attempt to prove that the firing upon the mill-hands by the police was necessary and justifiable. He has also immensely praised the Government officials responsible for the same. While seeking for the probable causes of the unhappy occurrence, Mr. Clay has made some observations in connection with the labour movement in Cawnpore, and suggests that "it may be worth enquiring, in view of the disclosures made at the Bolshevik trial, now proceeding in Cawnpore, whether this propaganda is not being financed, in part at least, with Russian money." Mr. Clay has left no stone unturned in establishing the innocence of the police and laying the whole blame upon the mill-hands. In this connection I rather feel disinclined to add anything of mine own, at the present juncture. The Cawnpore public has appointed a committee of enquiry. It is expected that its report will shed due light over the whole tragedy. I here want to say only a word or two about the flight of imagination displayed in smelling Bolshevism from the present labour movement in Cawnpore. Mr. Clay is, however, right in noting that 'since November last there has been a marked increase in the amount of agitation among mill-hands'. During this interval, no doubt, the local labour workers have tried, in various ways, to infuse a sense of self-realization among the mill-hands and make them move on with the times. The Victoria Mill strike was, for instance, maintained for nearly a month and a half, with street begging towards its close or collapse. If even after that Mr. Clay can be equal to suspect 'whether this propaganda is not being financed..... with Russian money', it is either a strange irony of fate for the said labour workers or a unique want of common sense in the District Magistrate. I would, however, point out to him that the movement in question is being conducted with honorary service in the same way as our other national activities generally are. It is for this reason that when the enthusiasm of the workers either evaporates or they become engrossed in other matters such activities also are more or less slowed down. Half of the Mazdur Sabha fund, consisting of some two thousand rupees, was spent in carrying on the movement vigorously for some time. But when subscriptions could not be regularly collected from the mill-hands and the machinations of one or two treacherous persons among them prevailed the work of the Sabha came to a standstill."

The Official Game.

Mr. Bhakta continues:—

"As for the suggested enquiry it is to be wondered if the Government officials have failed in the pursuit of their quest up to the present, for they had deputed scores of C. I. D. men to incessantly dog after the said workers. Their letters were opened and scrutinized while in transit through the post office. In short the police had tried its best in this matter. The suggestion of enquiry, therefore, apparently shows that all such attempts have proved utterly infructuous. Nay, we fearlessly challenge all possible inquiries for the future as well. It is possible that among the workers of Cawnpore there may be some individuals that take kindly towards the Bolshevik or Communistic principles. But the Government can safely take it from us that not a single Bolshevik agent can be found out among them. The doings and questionable boldness of M. N. Roy, a Bolshevik agent, are coming to light in these days; and they constitute a clear demonstration of the little value such feats of valour possess for the good of India. The workers in Cawnpore are not such as can be persuaded to adopt such stupid and hopeless procedure. Further, I make bold to say that the Cawnpore labour movement is perfectly free from all Bolshevik influences. The truth of this statement is perhaps not more patent to anybody else than to Mr. Clay himself. But when, despite his own personal convictions, he appears to be solicitous of having his doubts broadcasted a deeper policy unmistakably peeps out from behind the curtain. It can be no other than that by availing himself of the present Bolshevik Conspiracy Case he may be endeavouring to buy the local labour workers easily. To our thinking the suggestion of Mr. Clay for an enquiry is an unequivocal preparation to spread the above snare and to exculpate the police from the blunder perpetrated recently in the matter of firing upon the poor Cotton Mill workers."

Europeans First.

Our readers will remember the ill-fated pilgrim ship "Frangistan" which was blown up by the submarine K 26. Reuter's messages in this connection gave us the simple information that there was no loss of life and, thanks to the captain's coolness, was also no panic; but in the London "Daily News" of April 5, we note a Reuter's cable which reads:

"The European passengers were taken off the burning vessel *first*, followed by boatload after boatload of pilgrims and their baggage." (Our italics).

Why did not Reuter send us this piece of information; why so much pains to assure people in England alone that the European passengers were safe and that preferential treatment had been accorded to them? Why this distinction on the part of the news agency, why that invidious discrimination on the part of the captain? Are we to understand that, in case matters became worse suddenly, it would not matter much if a few of the pilgrims were lost? While we very much appreciate the captain's bravery in staying on board the ship till everybody else had left and as he "paused on the gangway to light a cigarette simultaneously the gangway itself took fire", we must express our disapproval of that differential treatment and we should like to hear what Reuters have to say with regard to the variation in the information supplied.

"Orient."

We quote the following extracts from a letter announcing a new publication in America:—

"Orient," as we believe you know—or perhaps you don't know—is a Magazine of "International Art and Culture" having for its avowed purpose the bringing about of friendly and sympathetic cultural relations between the great East and West. It is published by a group of individuals who organized in 1922 under the name of "Orient Society" with this end in view, hoping to bring to the world a publication which should have for its ideal a culture that would be universal; without regard to race, creed, sex, caste or colour.

The Editors of "Orient" have tried to choose, in each case, the path of idealism. We have tried to look toward the noblest qualities in mankind, and to the goal of highest endeavour. We have given our time without recompense, and without regard for the cost of the hours involved. Those who write for the Magazine, too, have given unstintingly and without thought of compensation, in most instances.

We need your support. We need the support of every editor in every country. The work of "Orient" is not the work of one country; it is the work of England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Poland, Russia, India, Japan and China—all countries, whose peoples are bound together in international fellowship—not a League of Nations, but a League of Peoples—a brotherhood of men.

It is a large order.

It is indeed! But we wish the gallant venture all success, especially as our old colleague, Syud Hoseyn is to be the Editor. Address, 145, Nassau Street, New York N. Y.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

VEILED RITISH PREFERENCE AT THE COST OF INDIAN CONSUMERS.

(Contributed)

India consumes roughly about a million tons of steel of which about 60 per cent comes from England. Rails and galvanised sheets comes exclusively from England and amount to about three lakhs of tons. In the import of beams, black sheets, and plates England's share is almost half. The only article in which she is unable to compete is common bars the import of which is roughly 1½ lakhs out of which England's share is only twenty thousand tons. This article is mostly used by Indian artisans and agriculturists i.e. by the poor and the middle classes, whereas beams, galvanised sheets and plates are used by mills and factories as as Public Works Department, i.e. by upper middle classes. While railways mostly use rails, plates, iron bars etc. Thus there are three kinds of consumers and we have to consider how they are affected by these tariff recommendations. There are also three sources of supply—(1) Indian (2) British (3) Continent (American import is very small as she is very dear) and they rank in this gradation as regards dearness of price, last being the cheapest. Naturally the competition for the orders of the Railway Companies, Government Departments, Engineering firms and public bodies and contractors lies between Indian and British steel works while the continental supply if for the bazar requirements for the poor and lower middle classes.

The Tariff Board was expected to find out means by which these big orders were secured for the Indian works which was upto now the monopoly of the British. As soon as the Board began its inquiry there was an outcry from European Chambers of Commerce and especially from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which at first refused to appear before the Board. Engineering firms, Railway Companies, Port Trusts and even European journalists came forward ostensibly as the Champion of Indian Consumers, but indirectly as the champions of the British works. The London Chamber of Commerce openly asked for preference of British steel when it said in its written representation that "further protective duty should be on goods manufactured outside the Empire." If one examines the recommendations of the Board after carefully studying the import of each of the five articles taxed, as coming from Britain and Continent respectively, he will not fail to be convinced that these recommendations are so framed that taxation is light on British import and most heavy on Continental goods. Rails which is exclusive import from Britain and which is 60 per cent of Indian production is exempt from further duty, structural steel which is about half of the total import, has its duty increased by 10 per cent and 12 per cent while the last article viz., the common bars and rods in which Britain's share is 13 per cent only is taxed 20 per cent more. Thus it is apparent that the Board has practically adopted the suggestion of the London Chamber of Commerce and has taxed British Steel very lightly, although it is the chief rival of Indian Steel.

DISCRIMINATE PROTECTION.

What is the result of such recommendations which gives preference to British Steel? The question must be considered from its effect upon Indian consumers viz., the poor and the middle classes,—the agriculturists, the craftsmen and the householders who have to use cheap metal articles. They mostly use common bars, rods and sheets which are most heavily taxed. The burden therefore falls on the class least able to bear it. Rich and middle classes use for domestic purposes, articles made of copper and brass while poor people use those made of steel. If steel is made dear they will be compelled to use earthenwares.

By all means tax the imported goods to protect Indian steel but let the burden fall on more enduring shoulders of factories, mills, contractors, engineering firms, Government Departments, Public Bodies, and railway companies so that it will be more evenly distributed and fall on rich and upper middle classes. This is no case of British versus Continental manufacturers. This is no case of boycott of British goods. In championing the cause of poor class consumers we have no love for Continental manufacturers and hatred for the British. Our chief concern is, not to cut off the cheap source of supply for the poor if there is an alternative for the same. The Board ought to have looked at the question from this point of view and should have recommended higher duties on rails, structural materials, plates, sheets, black and galvanised and should have left common bars and rods untouched, or should have taxed lightly. As it has failed to do this for the reasons best known to it, let the Nationalist Party in the Assembly take up the task and reverse their recommendations and prove to the Indian public that they are the champions of the poor. Let Mr. N.M. Joshi the labour representative take it up. It is possible that Tatas and their champions in the Assembly not being prepared to lose the sympathy of the Europeans, may not protest against this veiled preference given to British steel and may ask for higher duty on common bars and rods. If such an attempt is made, it should be opposed for the considerations given above. To tax these articles more, is to tax the poor man's bread which staunch protectionist of the type of Mr. Baldwin the ex-Premier, will not do even in England. Let the Indian protectionist be like him and leave untouched the source of cheap supply of steel for the poor Indian consumers of steel. This is discriminate protection in the interest of the poor consumers while the Board's discrimination is in the interest of British Works. Let the members of the Assembly think independently and then decide.

PUNJAB UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

WHY SIR SANKARAN NAIR RESIGNED.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, May 7.

Max Leigh, ex-Settlement Officer, Shahpur, where he controlled recruiting denied there was any coercion in connection with recruiting.

Lord Chelmsford giving evidence said that three months after he became Viceroy he thought that the recruiting situation in India was most unsatisfactory and that there ought to be proper coordination between the military and civil authorities in the matter. He asked Sir Michael O'Dwyer to prepare a memorandum on the subject, as a result of which an all-India Recruiting Board was elected. The methods indicated by Sir Michael O'Dwyer were accepted by the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Chelmsford. The Punjab was a fighting province *par excellence*. The Government of India received fortnightly reports from the Governors of Provinces on recruiting efforts. In 1918 Sir Sankaran Nair as Member of the Government of India would have access to them. He was unable to recall an instance when Sir Sankaran Nair complained of recruiting methods. Sir Michael O'Dwyer in order to equalise the methods of recruiting in different provinces advocated conscription in the whole of India, but the Government could not assent to that. India in 1919 was very disturbed and control was technically in the hands of the military when Martial Law was declared.

MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB.

Lord Chelmsford said when Sir Michael O'Dwyer applied for the proclamation of martial law in the Punjab the Legal Member of the Government of India said if Martial Law was proclaimed, the civil authority must step down and the military become supreme. They were anxious to secure that the military authority should have help from Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the civil heads of the Punjab and instructed the Commander-in-Chief at Lahore to act in full consultation with and on advice from the Governor. They believed they had thus secured proper association between the civil and the military which Sir Michael O'Dwyer had desired. The military issued orders on their own responsibility under martial law. When the Government of India heard of the crawling order. Lord Chelmsford wrote to Sir M. O'Dwyer and the shock was as great to him as to Lord Chelmsford. While control was technically in the hands of the military the Government of India felt that the military opposed Sir M. O'Dwyer's requests and had Sir M. O'Dwyer complained to the Government of India, Government would soon have seen the feud ended and would have specifically ordered the military to carry out what O'Dwyer wanted.

ONLY TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION

Cross-examined by Sir Walter Schwabe, Lord Chelmsford said the Government of India did not know the whole of the circumstances at Amritsar for some time. Beyond the fact that there had been shooting and casualties and that it had been approved by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and except for telephone communication from Sir Michael O'Dwyer they had no knowledge of the affair. He did not think they ever realised the true facts until brought out by the Hunter Committee. It was very difficult to ascertain them.

Sir Walter Schwabe asked, did Lord Chelmsford consider the administration of the Martial Law in the Punjab was marred in several instances by misuse of power.

Lord Chelmsford asked: Are you quoting our despatch?

Sir W. Schwabe said: Yes.

Lord Chelmsford replied that whatever was in the despatch represented his view. Questioned by Sir Walter Schwabe with regard to bomb-dropping on Gujranwala, Lord Chelmsford agreed that aeroplanes should not be used except in the last resort, and this was the last resort at Gujranwala. Had the disturbance not been suppressed, terrible things would have happened there.

SANKARAN NAIR'S RESIGNATION.

Sir Walter Schwabe asked the reasons of Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation from the Viceroy's Council.

Lord Chelmsford said, Sir Sankaran Nair was disturbed with regard to countenancing Martial Law in the Punjab and the refusal to allow barristers from outside to enter the Punjab. Sir Sankaran Nair was very anxious to put an end to martial law in the Punjab. Lord Chelmsford approached the Governor and the military authorities in the Punjab but the Afghan war then broke out and that made all the difference in the Punjab as it was the centre railway communications. The Military authorities pointed out that with martial law five hundred men could keep the railways safe, but without martial law five thousand men would be required. Therefore he thought it inadvisable to withdraw Martial Law. Sir Sankaran Nair did not agree. Lord Chelmsford was as anxious as Sir Sankaran Nair that there should be free trade in barristers in the Punjab and consulted the Punjab Government. Sir Michael O'Dwyer informed him that he consulted the Chief Justice and his military advisers who were of the opinion that a majority of barristers who would come to the Punjab would make disturbing speeches. Sir Sankaran Nair did not say he was unable to countenance atrocities in the Punjab and never put it so strongly.

The Court was then adjourned.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS' ACHIEVEMENT.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

MAHATMA AS CO-OPERATOR!

A "DAILY TELEGRAPH" REPORT.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, May 7.

Careful observers, including Lala Lajpatrai, confirm my view that the rejection of the budget and refusal of the supplies was by far the best work the Nationalists did. That alone has caused considerable stir here. Grievance before supply is recognised in responsible circles as perfectly constitutional and legitimate.

Telegrams giving Mahatma Gandhi's views against obstruction and the Swarajists are causing great mischief. Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, cannot be too careful in doing anything strengthening the bureaucracy against the Swarajists. All Indians here, including Lala Lajpatrai, are emphasizing the urgent need of a conference to frame a new constitution which requires strong support from India.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent wires, Mahatma Gandhi has decided to take the lead at the next Congress on a platform for securing majority in the Assembly and Provincial Councils replacing the futile rejection of the budget by a programme combining co-operation in carrying on the essential services with persistent demands backed by consistent and substantial majorities for the speedy extension and recasting of the reforms and speeding up Indianisation, including the army. The correspondent further adds that this development seems to be most hopeful since the introduction of the reforms.

NO RECOURSE TO PARLIAMENT.

FURTHER REFORMS WITHIN PRESENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Committee now sitting in Simla to enquire into certain aspects of the working of the Reforms are engaged at this stage in ascertaining what can be done within the existing Act in the way of extending the reforms without further recourse to Parliament.

RANGOON SHIPPING COOLIES' STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 7.

The loading and unloading of the British India steamers and other boats is being done at present by ships' crews. As yet, there has been no congestion in the Port on account of the shipping coolies' strike.

HAND-CART COOLIES FOLLOW SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 8.

The strike continues. Crowds of strikers last night tried to induce the wharf coolies not very large in number who are monthly paid to strike but they were unsuccessful in their attempts. At about mid-night they went to Eden Street Jetty, and intimidated the Port Commissioner's coolies who have not left work. Timely intervention by the police averted a serious riot. It is reported that a few strikers were arrested at the Eden Street Jetty. Majority of such hand-cart coolies as remove the goods from wharves have also gone on strike. Their demand being increase of rate. They are about 1500 in number.

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS' WHEREABOUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, May 7.

The Portuguese aviators were expected here this afternoon but they had not arrived till seven in the evening.

NO INFORMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Enquiries made at eleven this morning at the headquarters of the Royal Air Force elicited no information about the movement of the Portuguese aviators. Nothing is so far known at Simla about their whereabouts.

RUHR MINES.

STRIKE OF WORKERS.

MANY INDUSTRIES LIKELY TO SUFFER.

LONDON, May 7.

Berlin.—The work of practically all the mines in the Ruhr has come to a standstill owing to the refusal of the miners to work over eight hours daily in accordance with the Government arbitration award. Eighty-five per cent. of the miners have been, accordingly, locked out. Similar trouble has broken out in the Saxon and Upper-Silesian coal regions. Thousands of metal workers and other industries are likely to be affected as the Ruhr coal reserves are very small.—Reuter.

HALF A MILLION MEN IDLE.

LONDON, May 8.

Cologne.—Half a million men are already idle

Duesseldorf.—The occupation authorities announce the mines in their control are not effected by the Ruhr mining dispute.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS SPECULATION.

VIENNA BANK'S BIG LOSSES.

LONDON, May 8.

Paris.—"Le Matin" Vienna correspondent states forty failures are reported as a result of speculation in francs. Two very important banks have lost together 500 million francs and some others have asked for Government support to tide them over the difficulties.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC ESPONAGE IN RUSSIA.

TRIAL OF INDUSTRIALISTS.

LONDON, May 8.

Moscow.—The trial concluded yesterday of sixteen industrialists, who were charged with economic espionage, corruption and unfair practices. Two were sentenced to death and a number of others to long terms of imprisonment. All accused were connected with textile trust. The prosecutor described the proceedings as an effort to prevent private capital conquering wholesale trade.—Reuter.

BUILDING OPERATIVES EXPECTED TO GO ON STRIKE.

LONDON, May 7.

The national ballot of Building Trade operatives has resulted in the rejection of the Employers' offer of half penny per hour increase. The men demanded two pence. Notice of withdrawing labour has already been given to employers. The Executives of the Unions meet on May 13th to give effect to strike mandate, unless negotiations with the employers are, meanwhile, opened.—Reuter.

AT WEMBLEY.

A MINIATURE WAR.

From to-day the public will have the opportunity of seeing in the British Government Building at Wembley a miniature war and the most thrilling engagement at sea—the storming of Zeebrugge in April 1918. The scale of the miniature is thirty feet to a mile. The mole is 45 feet long. Behind it stretching away to the horizon are sand dunes. The first to make their appearance are the Cruisers "Vindictive" and "Mersey" with the ferry-steamers "Daffodil" and "Iris." Shells explode with deafening roar and such little shells send up columns of water two feet high.—B. O. W.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF DELHI UNIVERSITY.

DR. GOUR REAPPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 7.

It is understood that Dr. H. S. Gour, M.L.A., has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University by His Excellency the Viceroy. Dr. Gour is now in Delhi.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

POSTPONED BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

EMIGRATION-CONTROLLING TREATY TO BE MADE.

LONDON, May 8.

Washington.—In response to a request President Coolidge will postpone the proposed enforcement of the Immigration Bill from July 1st until March 1st 1926 to enable the negotiation of a Treaty with Japan with the object of replacing the so-called "Gentleman's Agreement" hitherto governing emigration to America. The Congressional Committee has agreed to postponement until March 1st 1925.—Reuter.

IRISH MINISTER TO U. S.

CANADIAN PRECEDENT TO BE FOLLOWED.

LEAFIELD, May 7.

It is understood that the question of appointing an Irish Free State Minister to Washington is under consideration, and the name of Mr. Smiddy, the Irish Commercial Representative in the United States, is mentioned in this connection. Such representation of a British Dominion in Washington would not create a precedent, as Canada has already sent its own minister there. The British Government are quite agreeable to the creation of the proposed post by the Irish Free State.—B. O. W.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

U. S. RELIEVES CHINA OF FURTHER PAYMENT.

LONDON, May 7.

Washington.—The House of Representatives have passed a resolution by 211 votes to 114 relieving China of further payments of the Boxer Indemnity.—Reuter.

CONTEMPLATED PROCEEDINGS AGAINST M. L. C.

NO CASE FOR WANT OF PROOF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 8.

Sardar Jodhsingh, M.A., M.L.C., who had been put certain questions by the City Magistrate the other day with regard to the contemplated proceedings against him for prejury in connection with his evidence in the Akali leaders' case put in his written statement to-day denying the charges that his evidence was false. He explained the details of the facts mentioned in his evidence. The Magistrate in his order remarked that he was not prepared to believe certain facts in the statement, but he was very doubtful if the prosecution would be able to prove under Sestion 193 I.P.C., (Perjury) against him and thus he was not prepared to file a complaint.

REBEL PARTY ROUTED.

RAZU ESCAPES AFTER CAPTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 8.

A Madras Government Press Communique states:—

The Government have received a telegraphic report from the Officer Commanding the Agency operation to the effect that the Intelligence Inspector, Mr. Upendra Patnaick, with twelve other ranks of Malabar special police engaged about fifty of the rebels on the morning of 8th May. Razu was captured and twelve of the rebels were killed. One rifle and eight rounds of ammunition were recovered. One constable was wounded. The rebels fled in disorder and were being pursued by several police parties. Although their leader Razu afterwards escaped, it is believed, he was wounded.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 8.

With regard to the escape of Razu, the Agency rebel leader, two telegrams from different sources were received here by Government last night. It appears from one of them that Razu has been captured while according to the other it seems that he has been shot when he came into collision with the police. Definite information is lacking.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

CONTINUING AS USUAL.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDA ARRIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 8.

Satyagrahis are continuing their march in relays as usual.

Captain Hillman, Assistant Resident, Travancore, arrived at Vaikom yesterday on his way to Ernakulam from Trivandrum and inspected pickets on four prohibited roads.

Akalis are feeding daily a large number of guests.

Swami Shradhananda arrived at Vaikom from Bangalore last night. He attends the joint session of the S. N. D. P. Yogam and Nair Mahajana Sabha to be held to-day.

At a meeting of the S.N.D.P. Yogam, resolutions were passed favouring boycott of foreign cloth and substitution of khaddar instead and urging every Thiyya to support the Satyagraha campaign with men and money.

The Nair Mahajana Sabha passed resolutions recognising the justice of the claim put forward by the untouchables to the use of roads surrounding the temple and to have the rights of worship in Hindu temples.

The Sabha also elected about one hundred members to attend the joint session of the S. N. D. P. Yogam and Nair Mahajana Sabha.

STORES PURCHASE REFORM.

NEW RULES ANNOUNCED BY GOVT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

A resolution has been issued by the Government of India to-day on the question of stores purchase in India and also rules for the supply of articles for the public service. It states:—In their Resolution dated the 15th November 1919 the Government of India announced their intention to constitute a Committee to deal with the proposal made by the Indian Industrial Commission for the creation of an Indian Stores Department. The terms of reference and personnel of this Committee were announced on 5th December 1919. The Committee were directed to enquire and report on the measures required to enable Government departments to obtain their requirements as far as possible in India, what central and local agencies should be constituted for the purchase and inspection of such requirements and what modifications of the stores purchase rules would be required to give effect to their recommendations. This Committee submitted its report to the Government of India on the 19th July 1920. The Committee were unable to agree in regard to the modifications which should be made in the stores purchase rules and certain alternative recommendations were offered. After careful consideration of these alternatives, the Government of India arrived at certain provisional conclusions which together with a revised draft of the stores purchase rules were sent to the provincial Governments for their consideration and advice. In the meantime the purchase of stores by Governors' provinces had ceased under the reformed constitution to be a central subject. It was accordingly made clear that the revised rules under consideration were intended for application only to the Government of India and to provinces other than Governors' provinces. On receipt of the replies from the local Governments the revision of the rules was further considered by a Committee of the Legislature (the Railway Industries Committee) which had been appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd March 1922. The rules approved by this Committee were submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. The Secretary of State in Council has now approved the rules which will henceforth regulate the purchase of stores by all departments and officers of the central Government and of the local Governments and Administrations other than those of Governors' provinces.

THE MAIN FEATURES.

The main features of the new rules consist in the assertion of a more definite preference for stores produced and manufactured wholly or partly in India; an important extension of the power to purchase imported stores and the introduction of a central purchasing agency in India, namely the Indian Stores Department. This department as announced on the 10th December 1921 was created on a temporary basis with effect from the 1st of January 1922 on which date the Chief Controller of Stores assumed charge of his duties and proceeded to formulate a detailed scheme of organisation. This scheme after consideration by the Government of India was submitted to the Secretary of State who now sanctioned the constitution of the Indian Stores Department on a permanent basis. The revision of the Stores Purchase Rules and the establishment of the Indian Stores Department are the direct outcome of a policy which aims at the encouragement of the industries of the country without sacrificing economy and the Government of India take this opportunity of impressing upon all departments and officers purchasing stores the importance which they attach not only to a strict adherence to the letter of the rules but also to a loyal observance of the policy underlying them as stated in the preamble to the rules. The observance of this policy coupled with utilisation to the fullest possible extent of the services of the Indian Stores Department will, it is confidently anticipated, promote both the objects which the Government of India have in view, namely, encouragement of manufacture in India and economy in the purchase of Government Stores.

REBELLION IN KHOST

THE ROOT CAUSE.

MULLAHS SUSPECT REFORMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier Correspondent discussing the causes of rebellion in Khost says they have their root in the system of reform which is making perceptible headway in Afghanistan and which threatens ultimately to undermine the present economic and political structure. There is little doubt that the rising resulted from the elements of obstruction and reaction against which the Afghan Government has to contend in the path to regeneration. The penal provisions of the new Criminal Code have come to be regarded as an endeavour to supplant the ancient accepted law of *Shariat*. Such was the verdict of the Mullahs and Elders who found in the codification of law and the appointment of judges for its administration insidious attack on their powers and privileges. Sinister intentions of Government are published abroad with an embellishment of specious lies. The Amir is said to have turned Ahmadi and renounced public prayer in Mosques and ordained reduction to ten days of the prescribed thirty days of Ramzan fast. The first effect of this propaganda evinced itself in attacks on the Ahmadi villages in Khost. These were followed by rapid crystallisation of anti-Government movement which since culminated in tribal demonstrations at Matun and attacks against troops and border posts. In view of the disturbed state of the neighbouring province of Ningraha the rising in Khost is more than a local problem, but there is no reason to believe that the Afghan Government will permit its spread beyond manageable proportions.

NAGPUR NOTES.

NOTABLE GIFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 8.

The "Hitavada" understands that the Lee Commission has recommended passage allowance to Europeans going to England on leave. It is also rumoured that the recommendations regarding the organisation of the services are such as will be acceptable to the Indian public.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University announces that the Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy has offered to give his valuable law library to the University. This splendid gift will satisfactorily solve the question of a library for the University College of Law to be opened in 1925.

Fire broke out in a dispensary building in the compound of the Model Mills on Monday. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000. Another fire occurred near Sakardhara consuming several huts and rendering many people homeless. Under tragic circumstances a boy and a horse were burnt alive before anything could be done to save them.

PROMOTION OF MUSLIM EDUCATION.

SIR IBRAHIM THANKED FOR PRINCELY DONATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, May 8.

The staff, students and members of the Court of the Aligarh Moslem University assembled in a meeting to express their thanks and gratitude to Sir Ibrahim Karimbhoy and Sir Fazilbhoy for their princely donation to promote education of the Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency after the Mohsin endowment in Bengal. The Trust will be the largest trust of its kind in India. The donation is appreciated more in Aligarh than anywhere else as the Muslim University owes a great deal to the generosity of Sir Ibrahim Karimbhoy and Sir Fazilbhoy.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18512

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

NO BASIS FOR PROSECUTION.

DEFENCE COUNSELS' ARGUMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 7.

In the Bolshevik Conspiracy case Pandit Kapildeo Malavya continuing his arguments pointed out that it was a matter of serious consideration whether the documents (intercepted letters) which passed several hands of the C. I. D. officers could not have been replaced or changed during the transmission. At all events the prosecution had not produced all the persons through whose hands this document passed to depose that they were the same which they once received. This was a very serious omission and very considerably weakened the character of prosecution evidence. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow when Pandit Kapildeo Malavya will finish his arguments. It is probable that Dr. Manilal's arguments on behalf of the other two accused will last the whole of Friday.

Proved its existence but Mr. Alston says that the British Cabinet discovered the existence of this organisation and its undesirable activities and that Lord Curzon sent a letter of remonstrance to the Soviet Government but neither Lord Curzon was produced in this Court nor the letter he sent to the Soviet Government. It is all hearsay and the Court should not take notice of such unproved statements.

Proceeding Mr. Malavya referred to the next allegation that the object of the organisation was establishment of dictatorship of proletariat in the eastern countries. He said that if the organisation did not exist it could have no objects of international press correspondence produced in exhibits to prove. Objects were themselves unproved. There were some references to the Communist International in some alleged letters of Roy but the Court could not rely on these references unless they were legally proved. Roy's handwriting and signature had not been proved by some person acquainted with Roy's handwriting. Colonel Kaye who was supposed to have proved the exhibits containing Roy's handwriting and signature confessed that he had never seen Roy writing nor did he receive any letters from Roy. Mr. Brewester was produced as a handwriting expert and his evidence was made admissible under Section 45 of the Act but it had been held that the evidence of a handwriting expert was only admissible under Sec. 45 when writing with which a comparison was to be made had been admitted or proved to be the writing of the person alleged and when the comparison was made in the open Court and in presence of such person. Roy was not present in the Court and handwriting having been compared in his absence the comparison was irregular and illegal and Mr. Brewester's opinion was of no avail. At all events the exhibits did not prove the existence of the Communist International or its objects. The question of Roy's membership or organisation did not, therefore, arise. The existence and identity of Roy had not been proved in every conspiracy. There must be an agreement between the conspirators in regard to a common design the adjuncts and essential components of agreement as required in the case of a contract were the same as those in the case of conspiracy, with this difference that in the former the agreement was enforceable as contract while in the latter it was punishable as an offence to establish a conspiracy. It was essential to show that there were at least two persons and between these identical persons there was a consensus of will and of design. It was necessary to prove in this case that Roy and Dange or Roy and Nalini had a consensus of will and design. But there was no such proof to prove this. Roy's identity must be established beyond cavil but prosecution fought shy of this. Mr. Malavya argued "I cannot imagine a contractual agreement enforceable in a Court of law without identity of both the parties to it being established. I cannot similarly imagine a conspiracy agreement punishable in a Court of law without the identity of parties to conspiracy being established. As the prosecution has failed to prove that there is a person called M. N. Roy and that it is the same person who has been conspiring with the accused in this case the fourth proposition of prosecution falls to the ground."

Mr. Malavya then referred to some features of the prosecution evidence. He said that sixty exhibits were put in by Col. Kaye the principal witness. He failed to understand what qualification. Colonel Kaye had to prove those exhibits. The law of evidence relating to the proof of documents was laid down in Section 64/73 of the Evidence Act and there was no provision for a witness like Colonel Kaye to be produced in a Court to prove them. Colonel Kaye on his own admission did not know if documents he received were those received originally by those who intercepted them.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CAWNPORE, May 8.

Further arguments were heard to-day in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case, Pandit Malaviya continuing his address referred to the case against his client Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta. The case against this accused was based on two letters sent through K. B. Roy of Bombay and on one money order from one Parish addressed to K. B. Roy of Bombay. Mr. Malaviya argued to show that it had not been proved that the letters which came to K.B. Roy were from M. N. Roy. K. B. Roy had admitted in course of cross-examination that Nalini had not told him as to from whom the letters might come. If the prosecution allegation was true that Nalini as a member of the conspiracy expected to receive letters from Roy of Berlin then surely Nalini would have taken great care to receiving. On the other hand even for a little and months after receipt of letters by K. B. Roy Nalini never wrote to K.B. Roy asking for letters. There was no proof given by the prosecution to show that the letters received by K.B. Roy reached the hands of Nalini. Moreover, it must be remembered that the inner cover was addressed Kumar and not Nalini Brewester that the letters were written by M. Breweser that the letters were written by M. N. Roy could not be taken seriously. The identity of Roy had not been proved, nor was his writing compared in his presence or in the presence of any one who knew him. Therefore it had not been proved that the letters were from M.N. Roy or that they were meant for Nalini. Even assuming that they were from Roy and meant for Nalini, counsel argued that they were not incriminating. As regards money order, Mr. Malaviya referred to the evidence of Mr. K.B. Roy under cross-examination when he said that the person who sent the money was one Parker, that he had a colleague in Glasgow while he was undergoing course of apprenticeship in accountancy whose name was Parker. Moreover, Mr. Malaviya argued, K.B. Roy had admitted that he had his brother in Germany, that he himself had for some time been suspected by the C.I.D. and so on. There was not a shred of suspicion in the money order to show that it was meant for Nalini. K.B. Roy kept the money with him for a long time and he gave the amount to the Police only when the latter asked for it. If it was meant for Nalini then surely he would have sent it to Nalini. And accused Nalini never gave his address to K.B. Roy in Bombay before he left that place. Mr. Malaviya suggested that it was possible that the money was meant for K.B. Roy himself. Further on he said that it had not been proved that the money was from M.N. Roy or the Communist International or was meant for the furtherance of what was called "Bolshevik Conspiracy." Moreover it had not been proved that the photograph which was shown to Dange by the Bombay Police was the photo of Nalini. Nalini never had any communication with Roy or met him.

No doubt Mr. Alston had frankly admitted that the prosecution had no direct evidence against Nalini but he had stated that the guilt was a matter of inference. As he (Mr. Malaviya) had pointed out there was no shred of evidence even to support such an inference. And to add to this there was the clear statement of no other than K. B. Roy himself who admitted in the course of the cross-examination that during all his long acquaintance with Nalini he had never suspected that he had any revolutionary ideas or tendencies. Mr. Malaviya emphasised that Nalini was not a member of the conspiracy and deserved to be acquitted.

ALLEGATION AGAINST DANGE.

Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya then addressed the Court and assessors regarding the allegations against accused S. A. Dange, Editor, "Socialist" Bombay. Mr. Alston had stated that Dange was a clever and intellectual person and that therefore he was a dangerous type of conspirator. Defence counsel admitted his client was intellectual and clever but that did not make him dangerous. It was surprising that a person should be penalised, because he was clever an an intellectual person. While exhibits after exhibits were being filed it was not suggested that Roy was financing or that Dange's paper was being financed by any Bolshevik agency and when the whole evidence was finished Mr. Alston came out with the surprising allegation that Dange was being financed by Roy or the Communist International. But there was not a shred of evidence to support this allegation. Indeed, all the letters which passed between Roy and Dange and Dange and Roy clearly showed that Dange was writing only to know the news of foreign countries and the opinions held there on the question of Communism. Throughout Dange held that he was a Socialist and as such wanted to know the opinion of others. There was nothing wrong in holding socialistic views. According to Dange industrial men were exercising more than their proper share in the governance of countries and as many evils had sprung up in the world on account of this disproportionate influence of industrialists it was high time that that influence was checked. This did not mean that Dange wanted to bring a collapse of the Constitution obtaining in England or any part of the British Empire. Counsel did not suggest that Roy was innocent. For the sake of argument he assumed that there was a person by the name of M.N. Roy. If M.N. Roy was anything other than the man in the moon then surely he had revolutionary designs about him. But from communications addressed by Roy to Dange nobody could make out that Dange also agreed with him. On the other hand Dange always expressed dissent with Roy and never undertook to follow the communistic programme. This fact was borne out in all the four letters put in as exhibits. Mr. Malaviya then read out the contents of exhibits to show the trend of Dange's views. In one of these letters Dange complained that his correspondence was being intercepted by C.I.D. (and here Mr. Malaviya informed the Court that a letter which he wrote to Dr. Manilal in connection with the application for a transfer of this case did not reach him.

Proceeding counsel pointed out that in this letter accused Dange clearly and unambiguously told Roy that he did not agree to work the illegal apparatus as he had taken the stand of open organiser. But because Dange was writing to Roy to know the foreign news it was only natural that Roy would have thought that Dange was interested in his programme although there was clear proof of Dange's dissent. In another letter Dange told Roy that he was doing nothing except Socialist work and was interested in no other work. In the interview which the Deputy Commissioner of Police had with Dange in Bombay the latter did not choose to be evasive but was perfectly frank and straightforward. He said that he had not seen Roy but there was an emissary from Roy named Ashleigh who wanted him to go to Europe etc. If there was still any doubt lingering in the mind of any person as to the honest intentions of Dange and his disagreement with Roy then that could be dispelled by the editorial note in the "Socialist" of Bombay by Dange. Here Dange clearly wrote, "Indians by nature are peace loving people. Therefore the best course for them is to resort to long and tedious course of evolution rather than the hasty and uncertain one of revolution."

Concluding Mr. Malaviya said "I have already pointed out that Nalini Gupta is not a member of the alleged conspiracy and must be acquitted. As regards Dange he is being persecuted because he had the misfortune of being a little more clever. No doubt he was inspired by Communistic ideals. After all they are noble ideals. In fact I understand from Dr. Manilal that he somewhere read in a book recently that Lord Jesus himself was described as a Bolshevik! I think really that communistic ideals are great and noble. But I don't say that the methods which Roy is understood to have suggested in pursuit of those ideals are noble and there is nothing inevidence to show that Dange ever approved of Roy's method.

Sir, I thank you for the extremely patient hearing you gave me all these days.

The Judge thanked Mr. Malaviyt in return.

Mr. Malaviya then addressed the assessors in Hindi summarising his arguments.

DR. MANILAL BEGINS ARGUMENT.

Dr. Manilal arguing on behalf of accused Shaukat Osmani and Muzaffar Ahmad said there was no serious political situation involving grave consequences to society warranting the setting in motion of Section 121 A of the Penal Code. The refusal of Government to allow this case to be tried in Bombay or Calcutta had been interpreted by his clients to mean that the Government did not wish them to be tried by a Jury or by a High Court situated in places where there was necessarily a more liberal atmosphere of thought than in a country district in the United Provinces. Dr. Manilal then reiterated his objection to the venue of trial and said "Has it been legally proved that Osmani wrote the letter in Cawnpore? I say not. The finding of a letter on his person does not prove that he wrote it. Besides he himself has denied the fact of the finding. The letter alleged to have been found at the time of the search of Osmani is not signed Shaukat Osmani but only U. S. and is therefore not capable of comparison with the documents admitted or proved to be his handwriting or signature. I therefore say that this Court has no jurisdiction to try this case."

Dr. Manilal continuing remarked that the accused were being tried in a Court appointed by Government in a foreign language before assessors who had protested their ignorance of the foreign language. No Englishman would submit to a trial in England by a dark judge assisted by English assessors before whom proceedings were conducted in Hindi or Tamil instead of the statutory jury composed of twelve honest men and free European assessors,—would not bear the conditions borne in India. However, he had to submit to the iron logic of facts. Before proceeding with the case Dr. Manilal thanked the Judge for his patience throughout his arduous task of hearing the evidence and shaping it into the proper language whilst actually engaged in printing it with a typewriter. He thanked also Mr. Alston for help rendered and referred to the valuable assistance given by Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya and Mr. Musaddilal without which he would have been faint-hearted.

Referring to the allegations of the prosecution, Dr. Manilal said that even after stretching or straining section 10 of the Evidence Act there was no legal proof of the basis of this trial. The existence of the Communist International had not been proved as required by law. The "International Press Correspondence" were no proof of their contents. Probably they were forged documents as was the case with some numbers of the provada. Even if they were genuine, they were after all official propaganda and hence essentially sectarian or partial. Moral certainty was not legal certainty. There was no Communist International, no International Press Correspondence, no M. N. Roy and no mandate to M. N. Roy to organise the East or India.

Further arguments will be heard to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The disturbance in the Punjab has given nearly general rain in Kashmir and a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province. It is moving eastwards into the hills and is being followed by very dry north-westerly winds.

Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Orissa. A few falls have occurred in Bengal and East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein one and a half inches, Sibsagar and Silchar one, Gauhati two(Dhubri and Satkhira three-quarters; Cuttack and Sanamarg one and Jagdalpur a half.

Forecast.—No large change.

AKALI LEADERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, May 7.

Four prominent Akali leaders, Sardars Mukand Singh, Lohhar Singh, Hari Singh and Labh Singh surrendered to the police to-day after making speeches and offering prayers at the Akhal Takht. Arrests have been made, under section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency granted an interview to Mr. C. F. Andrews at Mahableshwar, on Thursday.

"FRANGESTAN" ENQUIRY.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

WAS THE SHIP PREMATURELY ABANDONED?

The hearing into the circumstances in which the S. S. "Frangestan" caught fire was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday.

Mr. James Pearce Lang, the Chief Engineer of the ship, said that the ship was equipped with all fire extinguishing appliances. In his opinion there was no possibility of fire being caused by electric installation. As soon as they knew of the fire all the pumps were got ready and the bunkers were seen safe. The steam jet was applied and C O 2 was next injected. When the fire was still uncontrollable the master decided to transfer the crew and passengers to S. S. "Clan Mac Iver." Perfect discipline prevailed. He had no idea as to the cause of the fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker witness said that the switch board to the tween deck No. 2 was in the engine room and under the control of the Engineer. The lamps were not removed as they were liable to be stolen otherwise.

Replying to Mr. Urban, he said that he did not know of any rules to guide the pilgrims and helped them out because it was a case of emergency. He denied any knowledge of a 'protest' of fire having been lodged on landing. He did not know of the contents of the cargo but even with the knowledge of cotton on board the fire quenching appliances were adequate. If they had a sufficient quantity of C O 2 they could have choked the fire but he could not saw whether it was usual on ships to put out fire by C. O 2.

Asked by Mr. Caise the witness said that about 150 tons out of 168 tons of water in the engine room tank was converted into steam to extinguish the fire.

Mr. Bowen then desired to put in the statement of the captain of submarine "K 26" which blew up the "Frangestan" as an exhibit as it would throw light on the point whether the ship was abandoned prematurely. The statement, recorded by Commander Eric Vipalan Wish, R.I.M., stated that a steamer on fire was sighted at 11-30 a.m. on April 3rd when "K. 26" was proceeding South down the Red Sea. The ship was burning fiercely and the bridge and upper part were a mass of scrap iron. Ten boats were sighted about four or five miles from the ship.

SHIP SUNK BY GUN FIRE.

The Captain wirelessed her position to the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and asked permission to sink her as she was evidently unsalvageable and a danger to navigation. At about 11 p.m. they received a signal from Lloyd's Agent at Port Sudan inquiring if the ship could be taken in tow and beached. The Captain tried to reply in the negative but could not get through until the next morning. At 3 a.m. on the 4th April he received a signal from the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean asking him to find out from Port Said if any attempt was to be made to solve the vessel and if not to sink her. As salvage was hopeless he replied to Port Sudan through the "Kaiser-I-Hind" the next day that he would sink the ship. He then fired fifty rounds of 4 inch shells into the burning ship which sank at 1-25 p.m.

Mr. John Smith Macleod, a Stevedore, denied that manganese or other ore was loaded in No. 2 hold in Bombay. He had never heard of fire emanating from manganese ore on board a ship. There was cotton in No. 2 hold even before he loaded it with cotton, linseed, etc. He was unable to attribute the cause of the fire to anything. They loaded cargo at night also under electric lights. No smoking was allowed in the hold.

SECOND MATE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. George Percy Francis, second mate, said that he supervised the loading of cargo at Karachi and Bombay. When he heard of the fire he came out of the bath room and saw dense smoke coming ou of the aft ventilator in No. 2 hold

Cross-examined by Mr. Urban witness confessed to not having had previous experience of loading manganese ore and cotton together.

Further, he said that there might have been smoking or dropping of matches in the hatches where no officer was in attendance. The Company's rules to regulate the conduct of pilgrims were on board.

Mr. Bowen desired to withdraw from the questionnaire the seventh question, namely, "Did any want of care, skill or the incompetency of or wrongful act of or default on the part of the master or any other person contribute towards the casualty?"

The Court rose to meet again in the afternoon.

MR. BOWEN'S ADDRESS.

The Court met after lunch and Mr. Bowen began his address. He said that the principal question is as to the cause of the fire. The vessel left Bombay on the 23rd March at 9 p.m. and the fire was discovered at 4-15 a.m. on the 2nd April and the ship was abandoned between 10 and 11 that day. She was sunk but remained afloat till 1.35 p.m. on the 4th March when she was sunk by gun fire. The Captain caused some surprise by stating that the fire was occasioned by spontaneous combustion. There was the evidence of Major Higham that it would be almost impossible for manganese ore to cause fire unless it is heated to a temperature more than molten lead. Therefore, it seems impossible that manganese ore caused fire. Regarding cotton also, the Major held that the heat in the hold was not likely to ignite cotton. So that the opinion of the expert was that fire was not caused by spontaneous combustion or by any fumes let off by any part of the cargo.

He then read out extracts from a book referring to cases of fire caused on board ships loaded with cotton which disproved the theory of spontaneous combustion.

Continuing he said that it was unlikely that anything happened at Kameran to cause fire; nor did the appearance of yellow flame mean anything except on the Captain's own theory. Even in flames from wood different colours are seen. Again, match might have been thrown down the ventilator but it is improbable that anyone would have climbed up as it could not have escaped the notice of the officers. It was unlikely that Spark from the funnel got down the ventilator. There is no evidence that any of the hatch ways were open. The most likely theory is either that it caught fire in Bombay or matches might have been put in the middle of the bale at the time of stowing the cargo in Bombay and when subjected to heat it might have burst into flame. It might have been done accidentally or intentionally.

As regards the question whether the "Frangestan" was abandoned by her master prematurely he was of opinion that it was not prematurely abandoned. Consideration, he said, must be taken of the fact that there were 1200 pilgrims on board and it would have been difficult to effect the transfer at night. Having regard o the extent of the fire it would have been probably unwise to keep the crew also on board especially as there was considerable distance between the ship and Port Sudan.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION THEORY SUPPORTED.

Mr. Urban, who was the next to address the Court, said that all the cases read out by Mr. Bowen related only to cotton. In spite of the evidence of Major Higham he held that the fire might have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It was mixed cargo in this case. When there were linseed, rape seed and cotton they had all the ingredients for fire. All the bales were pressed together and the matting above the cargo might have passed on drops of water required to ignite rapeseed to the cargo below. The most inflammable part, linseed, was pushed into the stowage.

Again, there was the apprehension of the Captain who was nervous about the cargo and consulted his officers.

As regards fire extinguishing appliances, the chief method was by water which, instead of putting out, increase the fire. Carbonic acid gas should have been used.

Coming to the question of abandonment of the ship, he asked if the captain should not have called for assistance beforehand in putting out the fire.

Mr. Caroe who next addressed the Court said the theory of dampness was blown out as the evidence of every witness was that the cargo was dry. It was only when the cold weather began that the second officer apprehended sweating. That time did not come. Up to the time of the fire there was no human possibility of sweating

As regards stowage, the evidence of the Chief officer was that there were some bags put in the wings but not pushed into the cotton bales.

It was not possible to decide whether fire was caused by lack of ventilation as it was difficult to follow where the fire actually broke out.

The Captain of the S.S. "Clan MacIver was the person really competent to pronounce an opinion about the prematurity or otherwise of the abandonment of Frangestan. The fact that she lay afloat a considerable time was no evidence that she was safe for staying in. This sort of cargo was usually carried by vessels and it was not obligatory on the part of the owner of the ship to carry fire appliances in a particular manner.

The Captain said that he received message from "Clan MacIver" to get off the ship at 17.40 Greenwich meantime and the ship was finally abandoned at 19-20.

The Court then adjourned to consider the decision and the report will be submitted to Government.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Jutes with the exception of the usual interlezar opening in Howrah and Clive which were subject to narrow fluctuations and a small enquiry for Reliance. There was very little doing in other directions and in most cases selling orders were difficult to execute unless at a sacrifice.

Coals attracted little attention. Business was reported in Ghusick and Bengal Giridih at a drop of about one rupee but the latter recovered twelve annas. South Karanpura on the other hand showed some improvement.

Teas remain quiet in the absence of demand. Bishnauth and Tukvar were dealt in at about current rates.

Miscellaneous had no interesting features and only a small business was recorded.

Government securities were generally firm.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities 3 per cent. Government paper 58/4 s. l., 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/10 s.l., 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 99/3 o.l. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 101/8, Do. 1927 102/6 s.l., Do. 1930 104 s.l.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 354.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 57.

Cottons: Kesoram 4/2.

Jutes: Alliance 450/8 s.l., Bally pref. 101, Budge Budge 412/8 s.l., Clive 31/4 xd., Dalhousie 330 xd., Howrah 40/12 cd.d., Kanknarrah 382, Kinnison 804 x.d.s.l., Northbrook 45/6 x.d., Presidency 6/9, Reliance 53/6 c.d., Standard 333 x.d.

Coals: Bengal Giridih 12/12, Bhalgora 8/4 s.l., Bokaro and Kamgur 29/4, Damagurrian 10/2, Ghusick and Muslia 19/4. Govindpur 10, Jainty West 8/2, South Karanpura 10/14.

Miscellaneous: Indian Standard Wagon pref 22 s.l., Indian Iron and Steel 38, Marshall and Company, India, Limited 4/8, Russa Engineering pref. 17 sl.l British India Corporation ordy. 5/4, Do. defd. 5/8 s.l, Burma Corporation 6/12.

Tea Companies: Bishnauth 30, Korrafulli 77 s.l., Rungamatee 212/8, Tukvar 27/12.

Exchange: Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and seven eighth pence.

LATEST CABLES.

PREMIER VISITS EMPIRE EXHIBITION

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. MacDonald accompanied by Mr. Thomas made his first visit to the Empire Exhibition to-day in presence of many representatives of British, Colonial and Foreign newspapers and opened the Press Club. In a speech he dwelt upon the Imperial importance of the Exhibition and said he was convinced it would succeed. He hoped in a few months they might be able to provide an Empire wireless service which must be efficient, cheap and directed by the best brains. Referring to the forthcoming Naval review he said that even greater strength than the silent Navy was a genius for freedom, moral power and singleness of purpose.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICANS VS DERBYSHIRE.

LONDON, May 8.

The South Africans in a match against Derbyshire scored 6 runs for no wickets. Heavy rain made it necessary to abandon the play for the day.—Reuter.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

LONDON, May 8.

In the O'Dwyer-Nair case to-day Mr. Max Leigh continued evidence and said that the officials entirely discouraged and repudiated buying recruits. Mr. Leigh emphatically denied that he was instructed to treat landowners who did not get recruits more harshly. He denied that men were taken to prison and compelled to become recruits. He admitted in one instance that certain accused persons were brought before him and let out on bail and asked to provide 75 recruits, but denied that it was understood that they would be let off if they brought these. Witness in some cases assented to withdrawal of charges on accused persons entering the Army.—Reuter.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. BILL.

LONDON, May 8.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Bill.—Reuter.

M. KRESTINSKY LEAVES BERLIN.

LONDON, May 8.

Berlin.—M. Krestinsky departed for Moscow to-day. M. Stomonjakov the head of Russian Trade Delegation is also going to Moscow to-morrow.—Reuter.

SIND NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, May 8.

The sudden death of a Gurkha police havaidar has been reported from Nagar Parkar in the extreme south-east of the Sindh desert. The official version attributes the death to suicide while the non-official version published in the local press attributes it to murder by his five constables who are alleged to have tried to coerce him to embrace Islam. The police is holding an inquiry.

The Hyderabad City Congress Committee has opened two Pathshalas for the depressed classes.

Public meetings were held at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sakkar to celebrate Shivaji Day.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any one of your readers kindly inform me through the columns of your paper whether the National Swadeshi Stores Co., Ltd., which was established in 1919 still exists or has gone in liquidation?—Yours etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

CABLE ITEMS.

Antwerp.—The steamer "Yeddo" has been beached and did not sink. Her side was cut open and two holds and engine room are full of water. The forepart is completely submerged at high water. "Barenfels" bows were stove in and her forepeak is full of water.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—Carl Fischer, inter-Collegiate champion who has been writing in newspapers articles on tennis and other sports to defray his college expenses has resigned the membership of the Olympic and Davis Cup lawn tennis teams owing to the Player-Writer rule.—Reuter

A Hyderabad (Sind) message of May 8th says:—A new feature of Hindu festivities in Sindh was the celebration last Monday of Shivaji Day in Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur and other places under the auspices of Hindu Sabhas by public meetings, prayers and processions.—A.P.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

TARKESHWAR AFFAIR.

MAULANA A. KALAM AZAD AND PASSPORT RULES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Any moment Tarkeswar may eclipse Vykom as the storm-centre of Hindu temple reform. Sachidananda Swami and two of his volunteers have been arrested under two hardy sections of the law. Swami Viswanand sends a message to the Press in which he says that Government intervention in support of the Mahant will be followed by a declaration of Satyagraha. We are told that five volunteers will offer themselves for arrest every day on the model of Vykom. Public feeling is considerably excited over the misdeeds alleged to have been committed by the pontiff of Tarkeswar. This priest has appealed to the British Indian Association. An enquiry was held by Mr. C. R. Das and his lieutenants, the results of which are eagerly awaited. It is reported that theocratic terrorism has been prevailing to such an extent that people were afraid of giving evidence against this ruler of the temple. The Mahant seems to have assumed the aspect of injured innocence, but public opinion seems assured that he is undoubtedly guilty of much negligence and much oppression. The meeting of the journalists held here the other day was emphatic in its condemnation of the Mahant. There is a case in the Hoogaly Court against this potentate in which two points will be decided. One is whether the temple and its property are public property. The other is whether it is true that the private character of the Mahant well deserves the imputations against it. If the decision of the Court is in the affirmative, then the question of the Mahant's right and fitness to hold his office will be immediately answered.

PASSPORT RULES AGAIN.

The manner in which Maulana Abu Kalam Azad has been refused a passport to proceed to Europe betrays in the Government of Lord Lytton the same melancholy meanness which prompted the dismissal of a few hundreds of gazetted officers in consequence of certain grants being rejected. The Maulana applying for a second time for a passport set forth in a spirit of absolute candour the reasons of health which made a voyage to Europe both advisable and necessary. The simple plea of a patient ailing from uncured illnesses and wanting ordinary hospital facilities may be quoted:

"As I am afraid, my purpose for the journey has been misread and misunderstood, I beg here to explain for your information the reason why I have contemplated this journey. While my health has been steadily on the wane for the last four years, early in 1920 I got a pain and a swell on my right leg which was soon followed by a similar attack on the left leg and was, by the medical expert, pronounced as an expression of Rheumatism. All attempts at cure or relief proved futile and I have since been troubled with a pair of aching swollen legs, augmented by the miseries of a palpitating heart for the last two summers. When in jail last year these troubles grew in intensity and I have since been thinking seriously of trying a regular course of advanced scientific treatment such as the West, say, England or Continental France would afford. It may be stated that I have already tried the various forms of expert treatment available here; and but for the urgent pressure of political work on me I should have sought for this change overseas much earlier as advised by my doctors."

The application of the Maulana has been considered and reconsidered, and finally refused. It is difficult to understand the reason. Either the provincial government cherish a rancourous prejudice against a political opponent, or they consider the Maulana's plea an elaborate pretence. Who can tell, the Maulana once he reaches Europe, might unmask some sinister design which he is doing, his best to camouflage with the language of the valetudinarian. In either case it again betrays the smallness of the bureaucratic mind and reminds us of Burke's famous dictum that small minds and great Empires go ill together. The same purblind and ungracious mind which prohibits entry to Mr. Horniman and refuses passports to the Ali brothers, now denies the right of travel to the Maulana. On the whole, it is a compliment to the Maulana's personality in the same measure in which it is a condemnation of the behaviour of the officers whose political sense dictated this course of action.

STEEL INDUSTRY AND NATIONAL CHAMBER.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce pronounced its views in a recent meeting on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Indian opinion generally favours protection and the National Chamber on the whole reflected this attitude. The Chairman, Raja Rishi Kesh Law availed himself of the opportunity to pronounce his verdict on the Swarajist policy within the Councils, but with every respect to the titles of our distinguished citizen, we need not take his political views very seriously. The meeting of the Chamber was marked by an impetuous outburst from Mr. W. C. Bannerjea whom the "Statesman" points out as an *'important'* member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber. He called the report an "astounding and staggering document" calculated to promote the interest of one concern in the country. He condemned protection of steel industry as *loot* in the name of protection. Mr. Bannerjea's was a very emphatic but not a weighty or representative utterance.

The Committee of the Chamber, however, comment with much caution. Strongly protectionist in its preamble, their report is yet non-committal.

"Before we can give our consent to such a high tariff duty it must be proved that even after reorganisation and improvement in its system of works and after having effected strictest economy in its working the indigenous steel industry requires so much protection in the shape of such high tariff duty. Otherwise when the protected industries find that they can easily get protection in the shape of high tariff duty at the sacrifice of the consumers there will be no attempt for economy which is so needed for the success of all industrial enterprises, and in this case particularly as it is reported to be run without an eye to economy."

Mr. D. P. Khaitan discouraged precipitate decisions and urged a careful study of the report before pronouncing "hurried and unfortunate" judgments. There were accents of wisdom and were a wholesome change from Mr. Bonnerjea's more impetuous economics.

TRIPLE RATES SYSTEM.

The triple rates system for urgent telegrams has been the subject of much adverse criticism from the commercial community. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs that it has been decided to submit the whole question of this system to the next International Conference on Electrical Communications with a view to securing the early abandonment of the charge. This Conference is likely to be held this summer. India, it is stated by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is not in a position to take independent action in the matter owing to these difficulties and disadvantages:—

(a) The Commercial public in India would be placed at disadvantage that urgent triple rate telegrams crossing India from West to East and *vice versa* would take precedence over other classes of telegrams to or from India.

(b) Since the cable Companies, and other telegraph administrations have adopted the urgent triple rate class, telegrams inwards to India classed as urgent would travel more quickly than telegrams outwards from India.

It is hoped that the Government of India will be able to secure the universal abolition of the triple rate system.

PURIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABLES.

A campaign different from the bitter one at Vaikom has been going on in East Bengal to assert the dignity of manhood and efface the brand of helotry with a the nation. Some workers of the Arya Samaj started purification work amongst the *Namasudras*, Bhuimalee, Datree and Tewaree classes of East Bengal, a little while ago. The method adopted was to read the Vedas to large gatherings of the higher castes and to expound the gospel of the brotherhood of man. The results were admirable, as large numbers of higher caste Hindus gladly co-operated with the Samajists in the work of purification. In two villages alone, above 1,500 men were reclaimed into the inner bounds of Hinduism. As soon as the purification ceremonies were over, the Samajists accepted water from the purified men, and the Brahmins and Ktyasths signified similarly their cordial welcome to these men from the untouchable classes. Thanks to the better sense of the Hindus of these villages of East Bengal, the revolution is being accomplished without, anything of the grievous characteristic of Vykom. This broad-mindedness of the higher caste Hindus is highly creditable. Is it too much to expect that their example will be followed by other parts of India?

PORTUGUESE AEROPLANE CRASHES.

AIRMEN UNINJURED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

Portuguese aeroplane is reported to have crashed at Pipar, Jodhpur State, at mid-day yesterday. The airmen are uninjured.

ALLEGED OFFER OF BRIBE.

BOMBAY EMPLOYEE IN TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 7.

A case under sections 160 and 161 I.P.C. (Bribery) against one Kesh Dev(?) of Hathras, reported to be an employee of Messrs. Muljee Jetha and Company of Bombay, is now pending in the Court of Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi. It is alleged that in February last the accused went to Mr. Nihal Singh, Personal Assistant to the Finance Member, Government of India, and offered him a bribe of Rs. 500 in exchange for advance information of certain Budget figures in which the accused was interested. Mr. Nihal Singh told the accused to call on him later. In the meantime he reported the matter to the Finance Member who gave all possible help to his personal assistant to inform the Police and to lay a trap to get the accused arrested in the very act.

The prosecution alleged that the accused met Mr. Nihal Singh by appointment in the Queen's Gardens where they were being shadowed by two police officials of the Intelligence Department. The accused was arrested then by the police and taken into custody. He is alleged to have offered another bribe of Rs. 5 to the Constable who was in charge of his person to set him free. This was also produced before the court. A number of prosecution witnesses were examined and the Magistrate framed charges under the above sections. When the case came up for hearing to-day, four defence witnesses were examined. The case was adjourned for the 14th instant. The Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Ramkishore for the defence.

A Rangoon message of May 7th says:—The strike of wharf and shipping coolies continues. The strikers demand an increase in daily wages by eight annas and an hour's recess at mid-day. There is little congestion in the Port at present.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR MAY SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

A large number of questions have been admitted by the President for the May session of the Council of State. Major Muhammad Akbar Khan will enquire whether, at the time of separation of the North Western Frontier Province, the Government of India and the Secretary of State had laid down a general principle that civil establishment, including clerical, in the new province should receive the same rates of pay as were then in force in the Punjab and whether this principle was observed in fixing the rates of pay of the civil, clerical establishments in the new province. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari will ask (a) will Government be pleased to state if the opinion of the High Courts and other bodies and individuals concerned have been obtained regarding the recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee (b) if so would Government be pleased to lay such opinions on the table (c) would Government be pleased to state when they propose to take action on the report (d) and would Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take.

Sir Devaprasad further wants to know the places in and authorities by which the time gun is fired and also the expenses of such firing. He asks "Would Government be pleased to state when and why the firing of the time gun at Calcutta ceased and the expenses thereby saved. Would Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence regarding the stoppage of firing. Is Government aware that considerable public inconvenience has been caused by the stoppage of firing and there is a strong public opinion for the resumption of firing. Would Government consider the desirability of resuming early the practice of firing the time gun at Calcutta?"

SHIVAJI JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

AT DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 7.

The Marathas of Dharwar celebrated the Shivaji Jayanti Utsava on the 5th instant under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. Monteath. After the usual ceremonies and a procession of the statue of Shivaji Maharaj, Mr. Kambli, M.L.C. addressed a public meeting at the Annapurna theatre. The uniqueness of the whole celebration consisted in the Government officials taking a prominent part throughout the whole of it, when it is remembered that the Government onced stamped the same as seditionist. The Lingayats also celebrated the Basava Jayanti yesterday with enthusiasm.

AT SHIVNERI.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 7.

The Shivaji Jayanti was celebrated at the Shivneri fort, the birth place of Shivaji Maharaj, 56 miles north of Poona. There was a Harikirtan on the fort in the morning at Junnar. In the evening a procession accompanied by a portrait was organised.

THE ATTACK ON THE MAHATMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter for pity and perhaps our shame that excepting a neat little note from "One of the Public" in the "Chronicle", the Leaderette on Mahatma Gandhi in the "most widely read evening newspaper" should have attracted such little attention. The writer of the Leaderette has in his reckless attempts to belittle and bedust the Mahatma, totally failed to gauge the likely effect which such a writing is bound to have on the public mind in India. The first and most natural impulse after reading the article is to tear it into pieces and it requires great moral courage to resist your feelings of injured devotion.

Really it passes one's imagination how a proprietor of a newspaper having the reputation of an Indian of sound views, can afford to allow such rabid nonsense to creep into his paper. Let him, if he thinks otherwise, take a leaf out of the history of the "Statesman" of Calcutta in the year 1921, when Non-cooperation was a force as distinguished from a mere movement.

It is not the Mahatma, great as he is, who suffers from unchivalrous attacks as this. His reputation is planted safe and deep in the hearts of his people. The man to suffer is the man who wants to gain cheap but dangerous notriety by effusions like these.—Yours, etc.

R. N. CHOPRA.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the scheme to give protection to steel, and the immense importance of the question of the possible general substitution before long of a protective for a free trade policy in India, may I recommend to your readers, and especially to members of the Indian Legislative Assembly, as throwing great light on the subject, Mr. Gisborne's article in the January "Edinburgh Review" on Protection in Australia, a country mainly agricultural and pastoral like India, and the article on "New Economic Tendencies in India" by Mr. George Pilcher, M.L.A., in the April number of the same Review, also Mr. Pilcher's book, "Steel a Factor in India's Progress", published by Longman's Green and Co.—Yours, etc.

R. A. SPENCE.

Bombay, May 5.

AN ASSOCIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past, I have been receiving from various quarters, anxious enquiries, asking if nothing can be done towards starting a Shareholders' Association. it is pointed out that if such a central Association be started in Bombay, shareholders, who are hopelessly scattered, ill-organized, ill-informed and are without proper lead or funds, will then be properly mobilized and thus will find a platform to consider their common interests.

Your readers are well aware of the spirit that has recently manifested itself throughout the rank and file of shareholders in general. For my own part, I consider that the manifestation of disorderly conduct, which we have witnessed at several general and extraordinary meetings of different joint stock companies, was solely due to the absence of such an Association. Such an Association, if it had existed, would have properly marshalled the disorganised and scattered energies of the shareholders into well-regulated and sober channel and would have prevented the unprofitable and unseemly scenes, which it has been our misfortune to witness during the last two or three years.

The enquiries addressed to me savour of the idea of starting this Association with the chief object of fighting the agents and the directors of different companies. But such people do not realize that if the Association is started with the basic idea of fighting, the Association will do incalculable harm both to the concerns it fights and to the shareholders themselves. My own personal view of the matter is that our chief object in starting such an Association should be, not to fight but to *offer* to the agents and the managing boards, our "responsive" co-operation and support! I feel absolutely certain that the majority of the agents and the boards will be very happy to lend a willing ear to the sensible, sober, well-reasoned and well-presented representations of the majority of shareholders, acting under the lead of such an Association, started by shareholders, who are mostly intelligent; unless we suppose that all the agents and directors are selfish and dishonest, which is absurd.

The second object in starting this Association should be to educate the shareholders in forming their own opinion about the affairs of different companies about which many false rumours and prejudices are spread by interested parties and also about false reports sometimes published in the Press. The third object of this Association should be to provide all such information as is not possible for an individual shareholder to get from different quarters.

If possible this Association should be formed and run on the same lines as in other civilized countries, if there be any.

In short, the Association should be run as far as possible as a benevolent "mediator" between the various kinds of management and shareholders. Then only, will it serve its useful purpose.

But in order that the Association should work successfully and in a way indicated above, two things are absolutely necessary, in my opinion. The first thing is a very large membership running into thousands. Every one who invests his money in any joint stock concern, should consider it his religious duty, not only himself to join the Association, but to induce others whom he knows to do likewise. Without this number the voice of shareholders will not command that weight and influence which it ought to do. The second is a large fund required to maintain a decent office on modern lines, with an intelligent and well-paid staff on which much solid work will ultimately depend. The Association must have a well-stocked library containing, among other things, commercial law books, prospectuses and memoranda and articles of Association of all the companies, annual reports, reference books, etc. All this is required, if the Association is to be a useful body and to command the confidence of all. And this means a large fund. There are several lakhs of shareholders in Bombay Presidency alone and if even a certain proportion of that number make it a point to pay Re. one as an annual subscription (which will be within the power of all) the question will be easily solved.

A scheme to start such an Association is under consideration in Bombay. Many persons are eager and have promised to join it when started. But before the scheme materializes, I consider it better that the subject should be thoroughly discussed by the public through the medium of the Press so that their most useful and practical suggestions should be embodied when steps are taken to start it. I cordially invite all, including even the members of different managements and boards of directors, to help us with their practical sympathy and co-operation.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. NABAR,
Member, Bombay Stock Exchange.

Dalal Street, Fort,
Bombay, May 5.

"THE AMIR AND THE KHILAFAT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with much interest in your to-day's issue the echo of my own sentiments in the letter by Abdur Rahiman Mahomedzai on the "Amir and the Khilafact." There is no man to-day who commands more respect than the magnificent of all monarchs H. M. Amanulla of Afghanistan—and no one more admirably suited to the dignified and noble office of a Khalifa then Amanulla—His dash—courage—skill in regulating the affairs of his kingdom has sent a thrill of admiration and awe in the hearts of all His remarkable personality with the admixture of despotism and tolerance has been the secret of his successful administration and therefore commands respect and affection from all—his individuality and impressive dignity cannot be ignored and the Mussalmans of the world cannot do better than select King Amanulla for this important position at this most critical juncture!!—Yours, etc.,

ATIYAHYM.

KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 8.

The Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference meets on Sunday the 11th May at the Conference Office, Bhavnagar. All members are requested to attend. Important decisions regarding the place of the Session are likely to be discussed. The prohibitive order issued by the Bhavnagar State Authorities and Mahatmaji's advice will be considered.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL FUNCTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 5.

The weather is delightful at present. The season is dull this year owing to financial stress felt everywhere. Most of the bungalows are unoccupied. The shooting of tigers by notable persons is the order of the day. A few days ago, a huge tiger was shot by the Chief of Phaltan; while His Excellency the Governor of Bombay performed a similar feat by killing another tiger, though not equally big.

A social function, arranged by the friends and admirers of the Ministers of the Bombay Government came off yesterday. On the whole it was a success from social point of view. All the three Ministers were present. Distinguished visitors from all classes were invited.

Mr. P. D. Dixit, a house-agent and one of the organizers of the gathering, read a homily on the success of the Reforms scheme and advised the Swarajists to co-operate with Government. He eulogised the work of the former Ministers and added that the people whose confidence they enjoyed, had gathered there to pay their respects.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Hidayatulla, who spoke in English on behalf of his colleagues, paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Paranjape—his former colleague—and welcomed his new colleagues. He hoped that Mr. Jadhav who was for masses rather than for classes, would carry on successfully the unfinished work of his predecessor. He said he was glad that the Bombay Council was wise in not creating a deadlock as was the case in some other parts of the country. He was confident that the Swarajists would eventually realize their mistake and would be obliged to co-operate with Government.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, who followed, spoke in Marathi for the enlightenment of his Maratha constituents who had come there. He said that he would do his best to push on compulsory primary education for the uplift of the backward communities and would distribute a number of scholarships to create love for education among them. He said that everybody including himself wanted Swarajya; but the masses must be educated to make them understand the beauty of Swarajya. He paid a tribute to the efforts of the Swarajists who, he added, were not out for destroying the Councils.

The Hon. Mr. Dehelvi, in a little, humourous speech in Urdu, emphasized the point that the work of the Ministers in the Council would furnish a test for the capacity of the people for Self-Government. He said that he would do his level best to discharge the burden placed on him by the people. His speech, short though it was, created a good impression.

A Government official thanked the organizers of the gathering on behalf of the masses who, in his opinion, were represented by Government.

After garlanding the distinguished guests, the function came to a close.

BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late there are so many rumours afloat in the market regarding the above mills that the poor shareholders do not know the exact position. There was a fire in January last and it is said that the Hissar Police are investigating the case. The Insurance Company have deputed Mr. W. Sloane of the Indian Police now retired to make the necessary enquiries on their behalf. The Mortgagee of the Mills have obtained a decree absolute for the sale of the properties at Bhiwani and no body knows what the fate of the poor shareholders will be. All the old well known Directors have resigned and the remaining Directors are at Bhiwani. It is very difficult to know the whole position of the company. Will any one connected with the firm of the agents or any other officer of the company enlighten the shareholders?

If there be no assets now left will it be not wise to wind up the Company and save what little could be saved for the poor shareholders. Will the Registrar Joint Stock Companies take the action if no one takes the lead.—Yours etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, May 6.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

It is thought unlikely, acording to the "Pioneer" that the report of the Public Services Commission will be available for publication much before the end of the present month.

The death has taken place at Agra of Mir Abu Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, who formerly took active interest in the Moslem League.—(A. P.).

The Government of Madras have recommended Messrs C. V. Viswanatha Sastri, District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot and R. Littlehales, Director of Public Instruction Madras, for nomination to the Legislative Assembly for the Simla Session.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. H. VISHINDAS' QUESTIONS.

The following questions will be asked by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas for the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly:—

ROOFING THE PLATFORM OF KOTRI JUNCTION STATION, N. W. R.

(a) Is Government aware of the complaints published in Sind papers from time to time regarding the great inconvenience to Railway passengers during the hot days for want of roofing over the platform of the Kotri Junction Station on the North-Western Railway? (b) If so, will Government order the roofing in of the said platforms?

ROOFING OF PLATFORMS OF THE KARACHI CANTONMENT STATION.

(a) Is Karachi Cantonment Station considered by the Railway authorities a first class station? (b) If so, why are its platforms left uncovered and thus exposed to heat and rain?

OVERBRIDGE AT CLIFTON RAILWAY CROSSING AT KARACHI.

(a) Are Government aware that the construction of an overbridge at the Clifton Railway Crossing at Karachi was sanctioned and the respective contributions by the Railway and the Municipality settled years ago? (b) If so, why has there occurred so much delay in carrying out the said construction? (c) Are Government aware that since the erection of the Kothari Parade, and Lady Lloyd Pier at Clifton there has been enormous traffic between that sea resort and the city of Karachi? (d) And are Government aware that the absence of such overbridge is the cause of exasperating interruption and delay to such traffic? (e) Are Government aware of the occupation from time to time published in newspapers in this behalf? (f) Will Government be pleased to direct the early construction of this overbridge?

EXEMPTION FROM EXCISE DUTY ON PETROL TO E. I. TRAMWAY CO.

(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is true that they granted exemption from Excise duty to the Indian Products Company and the Hartikool Oil Company on *motor spirit*? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to grant similar exemption to the East India Tramways Company, Karachi, on petrol which is the power used by them for traction with a view to their reducing fares in Karachi so loudly called for by the poor, by an amount not less than the duty remitted, which otherwise they are financially unable to do?

EFFECTS OF THE MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

(a) As a supplement to my Question No. 548, dated 12th March, 1923, published at p. 3229 of Vol. III of the Assembly debates in reference to adjournment motions under Chapter VI of the Manual of Business, will Government be pleased to state if it is not ordinarily the duty of the Government to give effect to the desire of the House as expressed by the vote of the majority on a motion of adjournment? (b) If so, has effect been given to the wish of the Assembly as indicated by their adoption of Diwan Chamanlal's motion of adjournment on the 25th March last by the grant of passports to the proposed members of the Khilafat delegation to Turkey? (c) If not, is it true that except for academic discussion, such motions of the adjournment are entirely valueless and a mere eye-wash (d) If so, is such the underlying object of the rule, or the rule is to be carried into effects or not, according as it suits the will and convenience of the executive?

HIGH PRICE OF PETROL.

(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is true that as against nine pence equal to 9 annas per gallon in the United States of America and one shilling eight pence equal to one rupee eight annas in Great Britain, the Indian consumer of petrol has to pay one rupee eleven annas and a half per gallon; despite the fact that whereas petrol is a home product in India it is imported from abroad into Great Britain? (b) If so, do not Government consider this to be a case of unconscionable profiteering on the part of the combine of oil companies in India against which it is the bounden duty of Government to institute measures of relief for the consumer in the same way as Government gave relief in the case of wheat and rice in the past? (c) Are Government aware that phenomenally low though the price of petrol is in America as compared to India, the American public are vehemently agitating for reduction? (d) Are Government aware that the high price of petrol does not merely affect the rich owner of motor car, but also trade and therefore is against the economic interests of the country?

RETREAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding an article by Mr. Labhshanker P. Mehta on "The Kathiawar Political Conference and Bhavnagar" in the "Chronicle" of the 30th April, though not a student of Politics, I cannot refrain from pointing out, that, his advice, if followed, would mean nothing but pure Retreat on the part of the Kathiawar Political Conference. If Mr. Mehta is satisfied and asks the leaders and organisers of the Kathiawar Political Conference, to be allowed—to be judged by Sir P. Pattni, according to their work at Songhad, (as proposed by Sir Pattni) this year, what is the meaning in the Indians of all constitutions and creeds (National Home-rulers, Swarajists, Independents, Moderates and even Liberals) refusing themselves to be judged by the British Parliament after 10 years apprenticeship, as regards further advance in the Reforms!

Undoubtedly the British Parliament has better brains when put together, than your correspondent or Sir Pattni. Further argument in the matter is futile, as it rests with Kathiawaris, who are by no means the valiant Akalis of Punjab.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. B.

TREATMENT OF MR. MAJLI IN JAIL.

[redacted] INFORMATION'S REPLY TO "YOUNG INDIA."

[redacted] letter has been addressed by the Acting Director of Information, Bombay, to the Editor of "Young India", Ahmedabad:—

No. 776. Secretariat,
7th May, 1924.

The Editor, The "Young India",
Ahmedabad.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd April you published a letter from Mr. Majli of Belgaum which states that while he was in prison he "was not given spinning as stated on behalf of Government but twisting yarn (1 lb. a day); that he was "kept in utter seclusion under lock for all the 24 hours of the day except 15 minutes' walking"; and that although he was ill he was given food which he could not digest.

You will no doubt be glad to learn, and I hope you will see your way to publish, the real facts of the case.

The real facts are that Mr. Majli was employed in twist spinning, i.e. spinning thread or yarn by means of a wheel; that he was confined in a large room adjoining his cell along with two associates, one of whom was an ex-congressman; and that he was given an hour's exercise daily, half an hour in the morning and half an hour in the evening, and that he was given food as below:—

(a) Admitted into jail on 23-10-23 and was given ordinary diet from that date onwards up to 2-12-23.

(b) In-patient for malaria from 3-12-23 to 13-12-23. During this period he was given milk diet.

(c) Convalescent from 14-12-23 to 28-12-23. Ordinary diet and one pound milk in lieu of dhall.

(d) From 28-12-23 to 4-1-24 ordinary diet.

(e) From 5-1-24 to 17-1-24 rice diet in lieu of ordinary diet, on account of some dyspepsia.

(f) From 18-1-24 to 29-1-24 ordinary diet.

(g) From 30-1-24 to 17-2-24 on which date he was released he was on milk diet plus half a loaf of bread and one ounce butter.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN YEOTMAL.

NOVEL POPULARISING PLAN.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, May 7.

A novel plan adopted by the Yeotma District Board to popularise primary education before resorting to compulsion seems to have met with a considerable amount of success. The District Board deputed three primary teachers to tour in the District and to impress upon the rural population the need of primary education. After a three months tour these teachers have succeeded in establishing over 100 indigenous schools and collecting a fund of over Rs. 25,000. Even the backward and depressed classes have evinced an interest in the spread of education and spontaneously donated amounts towards the pay of teachers and the construction of school buildings. The new arrangement has made an additional provision for the instruction of 2500 boys in the district.

JAMIAT AND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee, Jamiat and Khilafat Provincial Conferences wires from Raipur:—

"Dates 13th, 14th and 15th May of the Jamiat and Khilafat Provincial Conferences, Raipur, are postponed due to engagements of leaders invited until further notice."

Mr. Ishvarlal Vyas, the Secretary of the Gujarat Political Conference, Borsad, has arrived Matheran to wait upon the Ali Brothers.—A. P.

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UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 6.

An elaborate programme has been drawn out for the Universities Conference, which will be opened in Simla on the 19th instant by His Excellency the Viceroy at 11 in the morning. Four committees will be appointed that day to consider (1)The appointments and conditions of the service of the whole-time University teachers and exchange of the University professors (2) the exchange of library books (3) The publication of an Indian Journal of Science (4) equivalence of Indian University examinations (5) the substitution of the University Bureaux for Students' advisory committees. (6) The constitution of a central University Agency in London. (7) The recognition of Indian examinations in the United kingdom with special reference to the new regulations of the... Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the holding of examinations by the English Universities in India.

On the 20th there will be the meetings of the Committees. On the 21st. the subjects to be discussed are (1) University Training Corps.(2) The recognition of final examination of the Prince of Wales College at Dehra Dun as equivalent to the Intermediate examination, (3.) The question of admitting students of Indian Universities to direct King's Commissions on the system adopted at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, (4.) The place of modern languages in the curricula of Indian Universities (5) Indian Vernaculars (6) European Languages used in the Scientific Literature.

On the afternoon of the 21st and morning of 22nd reports of the Committees will be considered.

On the afternoon of the 22nd the subjects put down for consideratin are (1.) Methods of co-operation between the Indian Universities ...including (A) Specialisation in higher studies (B) Co-operation in research and the proposal to form some permanent inter-University organisation.

On the 23rd additional topics will be discussed which have not been included in the agenda and the adjourned discussions will be completed.

INDIGENT PATIENTS AND RAILWAYS.

TRAVELLING CONCESSIONS.

The following Press note has been issued:—

The Railways, parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association, which are noted below, allow concessions to indigent patients and their attendants proceeding to and from the nearest centres notified by Government, for and after a course of antirabid treatment, on conditions mentioned below.

Assam-Bengal, Baraset-Basirhat, Barsi-Light, Bengal-Dooras, Bengal-Nagpur, Bhavnagar State, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Buktiarpur-Bihar, Burma, Champaner Shivrajpur, Dholpur-Bari, Dibru Sadia, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, Gondal, Great Indian Peninsula, Gujerat, Gwalior, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State, (Howra-Amta Howrah-Sheakhala), Jamnagar State, Jessore-Jhendiah, Jodhpur-Bikaner, Junagad State, Kalka-Simla, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Morvi, Mysore, Nilgiri, North western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Shahadara (Delhi Sahranpur Light), South Indian, and Udaipur-Chittorgarh

CONDITIONS.

1. Indigent persons not in the public service together with one attendant when such indigent person is a woman or is a child under 16 years of age or is a person who by reason of age or other cause, is incapable of travelling alone, will be granted third class tickets free of charge.

2. Tickets for the return journey will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the authorities of the Pasteur Institute.

3. Only one attendant as above will be allowed with each patient or each party of patients of the same family.

4. (a) This order must bear the impression of the official seal of the office from which issued.

(b) It must be signed by one of the authorities named below.

(c) Erasures and alterations must be initialled by the issuing officer.

5. The requisition for tickets must be signed by one of the following authorities, namely, commissioner, medical officers, civil surgeons, military assistant surgeons and civil apothecaries in independent charge of hospitals, and when there is no medical officer present at the station by Collectors or Commissioners, Divisional Officers, Tahsildars or Taluqdars, Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge, Officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent, Sub-Registrars and Sub-Assistants of Survey.

In the absence of a gazetted officer, the highest Civil authority in the place is empowered to issue the requisition.

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MATCH FACTORIES IN INDIA.

A SWEDISH ENTERPRISE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 7.

In connection with a Reuter's cable about the starting of match factories in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras by the Swedish Match Co. which was published yesterday, the "Madras Mail" says, inquiries made in Madras show that the Swedish Match Co. have floated a concern called the Western India Match Co. which will put up a factory at Ambarnath near Bombay, supervision being in the hands of the Swedish technical staff who have experience of manufacturing matches. It is also proposed to start a similar factory at Calcutta, and possibly both these factories may commence work in the course of this month or early in June.

CAPTURING MUNICIPALITIES

GODAVARI CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 7.

The Godavari District Conference held at Alamaru passed resolutions expressing opinion that Local Boards, Taluk Boards, the District Board and Municipalities in the district should be captured by the Congress Party, and calling upon the people of the district not to purchase, as far as possible, goods manufactured in the British Isles and the Colonies until India attains Swaraj.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 7.

The Indian Industrial Exhibition which is to be opened from the 11th to 25th May, 1924, on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds promises to be an unprecedented event in Poona. The huge pandal erected for the purpose already presents a gala appearance besides other articles of Indian manufactures of all kinds. Various rare and interesting exhibits from all parts of India have been received. Leading Indian manufacturers have reserved almost all the independent stalls. The ladies' section and the Art Gallery which is going to be one of the prominent features of the Exhibition has received a good response at the hands of the leading artists who have sent in their exhibits. Practical demonstrations in the various arts and industries have been arranged. A number of Government Departments are also taking part in the Exhibition.

A LEAGUE OF YOUTH.

STARTED AT BROACH.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, May 6.

With a view to rendering assistance to the distressed a League of Youth has been started at Broach, and the first address under its auspices was delivered before a crowded audience by Mr. Harjiwandas K. Mehta who held his hearers spell-bound by the impressiveness of his remarks. The lecturer deplored the recrudescence of barbaric ideals in the world which the younger generation was called on to set right. There was no country in the world in which dissatisfaction with the existing conditions was not keenly felt and the formation of the League of Nations was a positive proof of the impossibility of living in proud isolation. If hatred were to be cast out of the world, the rising generation in India must be up and doing, much in the same manner as the youths of Germany and Canada They must be filled with what Tennyson happily termed "divine discontent" with the prevailing posture of affairs and work for the furtherance of sincere mutualism with apostolic zeal and earnestness. They must begin with setting their own houses in order and eradicating communal differences. In proportion as they scrupulously observed their own Dharma and ceased to betray a snivelling attachment to the Dharma of another so would their efforts at amelioration be crowned with success. Be their political differences what they might they must fight shoulder to shoulder for the achievement of common ideals and follow truth in the scorn of consequence.

SWADESHI NOT KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to Mr. Chunilal's letter appearing in your issue of Friday last re the *shamiana* of the second Bombay Suburban District Conference held at Santa Cruz. In his commendable zeal to rectify an error, Mr. Doshi seems to have committed a greater error of misrepresentation, deliberate or otherwise.

The real facts are as follows:—

The Conference *Shamiana*, I may at once say, was made not of Khaddar, but of cloth manufactured in Indian mills. When Mr. Doshi drew the attention of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel (whom he wrongly addressed as Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel) Mr. J. K. Mehta, chairman of the Reception Committee made a statement in the open Conference as to the real state of affairs viz. that the Reception Committee was not, in view of its financial condition, in a position to erect a Khaddar *mandap* for the Conference. The contractor who had undertaken to erect the *shamiana*, required Rs. 1,500 for a Khaddar *shamiana* and Rs. 1,000 for a *shamiana*. made of swadeshi cloth. The Reception Committee preferred to have a shamiana made of swadeshi cloth. After the matter was discussed in the Conference the contractor who happened to be present there has made a statement in writing on solemn affirmation that not a single inch of cloth used in the *mandap* was foreign; and the executive committee have accepted the statement. Mr. Doshi and his friends are welcome to see the statement at my place any time by a previous appointment.—Yours, etc.,

SAMALDAS L. GANDHI,
Hon. Secy. S. B. S. D. C.

Santa Cruz, May 5.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS INDIGNANT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas's letter in defence of his absent leader, appearing in last Saturday's issue of your paper, was evidently penned by him when his indignation was at white heat. I have more than once seen Mr. Jamnadas holding forth to a hostile audience, determined to hiss him off the platform, without his temper being the least bit ruffled. I have seen his face beaming with Angelic forgiveness and with "the peace that passeth understanding," even when insults were openly flung at his face, at public meetings. It therefore gave me a mild shock of surprise to see him this time taking up the cudgels on behalf of his leader with the vehemence of a Samson. One need not, however, go very deep to find the cause of his righteous indignation. If there is one thing more than another about which Mr. Jamnadas is sensitive and really in earnest, it is about the reputation and fair name of his "revered chief" who is his political as well as religious "guru."

Mr. Jamnadas may very well be excused for some of his rigmarole, for when he talks about his political "guru" he is really inspired, and the language of inspiration sometimes puzzles sane men. I do not want to enter here into the merits of the comparison Mr. Jamnadas makes between his revered leader and his own political opponent, for the simple reason that Mr. Jamnadas cannot be expected (especially when his ire has been aroused), to say anything good about one with whom he had the audacity to measure swords in the last election with inevitably disastrous results.

When however, Mr. Jamnadas attempts to compare his own place in politics with that of Mr. Patel, one cannot help telling him that he is over-presumptuous. Mr. Patel was a veteran soldier fighting his country's battles with the bureaucracy long before Mr. Jamnadas had cut his political teeth. Mr. Jamnadas asks us to believe that Mr. Patel's popularity is "fleeting" and that but for the "campaign of calumny and misrepresentation carried on against him by Mr. Patel and for his (Mr. Jamnadas's) opposition to the non-cooperation movement, he would have been in Mr. Patel's place now. We must really be simpletons to swallow such stuff? When Mr. Jamnadas speaks in all seriousness of his "innermost (esoteric?) loyalty to his country, one cannot help smiling in one's sleeve. I, however, quite agree with him that it is more honest to be chased out of politics and public life (as he has been) than to be forced to barter one's conscience and deceive one's countrymen. Mr. Jamnadas must be indeed thankful to his countrymen for helping him to remain out of the Councils and keep his conscience to himself.

It is indeed amusing to see Mr. Jamnadas arguing to his own satisfaction about his defeat in the last election. The logic is simply irresistible. The syllogism runs:—

"Every honest person must be in a minority at some time or other of his public career.

I (Mr. Jamnadas) am in a minority at this time of my public career.

Ergo, I (Mr. Jamnadas) am an honest person."

The undistributed middle has evidently escaped Mr. Jamnadas's notice in his zeal to see himself vindicated. It is however an act of kindness to let him lay the flattering unction to his soul that he finds himself in a defeated minority because he has been honest.

I only want to point out one thing more, which is that Mr. Jamnadas in his zeal to defend Mrs. Besant has made not only a misleading but an entirely untrue statement when he says that the Non-Co-operators who entered the Councils are pledged to a policy of co-operation with the Government. Mr. Jamnadas cannot understand the attitude of the Swarajists, or at least pretends that he does not understand it, but the country knows that it is not for the purpose of "slavish co-operation with the bureaucracy, that the Swarajists have gone into the Councils, but with the avowed object of "bearding the Douglas in his den."—Yours, etc.

AN ADMIRER OF HONESTY IN POLITICS.

AMRAOTI DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, May 7.

The Amraoti District Conference held at Brahmanwada has passed resolutions requesting Government to fix the Mahars Minimum emoluments at Rs. 10 expressing the opinion that Berar should not be restored to His Exalted Highness the Nizam and calling upon Government to appoint a Commission with a view to ascertain the extent of the grievances and liabilities of the Untouchables before granting the privileges of Responsible Government to India. Another resolution demands that under the new Municipal Act Wards be so constituted as to allow untouchable candidates a chance of being elected and, failing their return calls upon Government to nominate members from these classes.

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BARODA STATE BUDGET.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S NEW PRIVILEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, May 5

The Government of Baroda deserve congratulations for its budget, which in spite of the famine conditions in several districts of the State is well balanced. This has been due partly to labours of the Retrenchment Committee last year and partly to the increased revenue expected from the Abkari and Stamp duties.

The Associated Press have already circulated the news about the new privilege given to the Legislative Assembly to discuss the budget. Further details are now available about this new privilege in the "Jahe-rat' issued by the State. The concession is for one year at present. It is, however, laid down that whenever a resolution is moved urging additional expenditure on any particular item, it must also suggest the method of saving an enquivalent amount from some other item. During the general discussion on the budget each member will be allowed quarter of an hour and while moving resolutions the mover will have ten minutes and the supporters five minutes each. The resolutions are to be in the form of recommendations, which if accepted by the Government, will be sent to the Accountant-General to be given effect to.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

The total estimated revenue for the year 1924-25 is Rs. 21,262,290 against the estimated revenue of Rs. 20,800,890 for the current year. The average for the revenue realised for the last three years is Rs. 21,567,707. Thus the estimated revenue, though greater than that of last year is less than the average of the last three years. The estimated income from forest which is three lakhs and ninety-six thousands also shows a decrease of about thirty-six thousand, rupees but the estimated revenue from Abkari which was twenty-six lakhs this year, is estimated to yield over twenty-seven lakhs the next. The income from the stamp duties is estimated to yield about a lakh of rupees more than the sum estimated last year. Opium is expected to yield about five lakhs ninety-two thousand, showing a slight increase of sixteen thousand and customs are estimated to give the Government a little owes three lakhs, showing an increase of about half a lakh both on the average for the last three years and over the estimated figures for the current year. While most of the heads of revenue in the budget show an increase over the estimated figures for the current year, nearly all of them show a decrease when compared with the average income for the last three years.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure asked for by the various departments for the year 1924-25 is Rs. 20,858,562, while the amount recommended by the Finance Department is Rs. 19,471,180. The total estimated expenditure for the current year was Rs. 19,579,058. The average expenditure for the last three years is Rs. 18,756,290. Of the total demands for this year's expenditure more than twenty lakhs are for the collection of land tax, twenty lakhs for the 'Khangi,' eight lakhs for the Central Administration, four lakhs and a half for the Administration of Justice, fifteen lakhs for the police, twenty-six lakhs for the Army, six lakhs and a half for public health, thirty-two lakhs for education, some three lakhs for the commerce, Industrial, Agriculture and Co-operation, twenty-five lakhs for the Engineering Department, about five lakhs and a half for pensions and the rest for various minor departments.

RANGOON DOCK STRIKE.

ALL WORK AT A STANDSTILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May, 6.

All wharf and shipping coolies about eight thousand in number are on strike since last night without previous warning, and work is almost at a standstill. Their main demand is increase of wages, and allegations have been made against the head maistries that they do not engage the number of coolies sanctioned by the employers of labour. Mostly stevedores agreed to give men the increase in wages but they wanted two months' time in order to be able to place the matter before their employers with whom they already had contracts. The men have refused to resume work.

The loading of "Essex Baron Boupo" for the English Channel ports was completed to-day by outsider coolies. The vessel sails to-morrow.

MADRAS SCAVENGERS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 6.

A meeting of Madras scavengers which was convened to consider the concessions made by the commissioner in regard to demands put forward by men during and before the recent strike ended in a fiasco. While terms were being discussed, it was suggested...by some one that the maistries who have obtained better concessions did not look after the interests of the men. This led to an altercation and the meeting dispersed.

Among others, the following were the concessions offered:—

Compenstaion should be given as a rule in case of loss of life while on duty, fifteen days leave on full pay every year and during illness, leave on half pay for a period of upto two months, leave on full pay to men who receive injuries in course of their duties, a graded scale of pay for various classes of workmen, privileges of personal hearing before suspension or dismissal by officer in charge of conservancy commissioner's control over dismissal orders and introduction of a provident fund.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The Committee appointed by the Viceroy to enquire into certain aspectso of the working of the Reforms under the Government of India Act will consist of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Narasimheswara Sarma, Home, Law and Education members respectively and Sir Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Crerar and Mr. McWatters, Legislative, Home and Finance Secretaries of the Government of India. At the present stage the Committee is engaged in examining the legal and constitutional question involved and has had already two sittings. Lord Reading is considering the feasibility of associating a non-official Indian with the Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SHORT DURATION OF MAY SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

It is understood that the May session of the Legislative Assembly is not likely to last for more than a week or ten days and, so far as can be judged at present, the Legislative business will be confined only to the consideration of the Tariff Bill, the provisions of which are now under examination.

SATARA PRIMARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WAI, May 6.

The sixth Satara Primary Teachers' District Conference met here on Monday under the Presidency of Mr. R. G. Soman, M. L. C. of Satara. Over 150 delegates including several lady teachers representing different talukas were present. The president made a lengthy opening speech and sketched 'the growth of hte teachers' agitation since 1919. He narrated the details of the failure of the Sathe-Paranjpee scheme. The president warned his hearers not to be very hopeful in the immediate future regarding the proposed committee which is to be brought into being as a result of Mr. Surve's motion. He outlined some of the financial difficulties standing in the teachers' way attendant upon the proposed transfer of primary schools to the Local Boards. The president finally congratulated Satara on being the foremost district in the Bombay Presidency so far as increase of schools and pupils in the last five years was concerned and appealed to the teachers to continue their efforts as zealously as before.

SAILOR DIES OF HEART FAILURE'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 7.

The Madras Harbour Police held an inquest to-day touching the death of one of the crew of S. S. "Torilla" which arrived in Madras this morning from Calcutta. It transpires that the deceased was found in the engine room of the vessel ill with fainting fits and died on Sunday last. The Captain delayed burial on the report of one of the crew alleging foul play. The Captain wirelessed to the Madras Harbour Police and brought the body to Madras. The Police held an inquest, when a verdict of death from heart failure due to heat stroke and firemen's cramps was returned. The man who gave information alleging foul play has since been found to be insane and was unable to make any statement at the inquest. He is now in charge of the Police pending removal to a lunatic asysum.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 7.

Arrangements for holding the fifteenth adjourned session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore on 24th and 25th May are going on apace. A Provisional Reception Committee has been formed and more than 300 members have already joined the Committee. The meeting of the League will take place in Habibia Hall of Islamia College and arrangements are being made for boarding and lodging of members and visitors. Mr. M. A. Jinnah President-elect of the League arrives Lahore on 23rd insist and elaborate arrangements are being made to accord him a fitting reception. The League will open its sessions on the morning of 24th when the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President will deliver their addresses. The Subjects Committee will meet the same afternoon. On the 25th resolutions will be moved and discussed both in the morning and evening. The Chairman of the Reception Committee has not been elected so far, and a general meeting of the Reception Committee will be held for this purpose on Sunday, the 11th May. Invitation has been sent to the leading Muslims in India requesting them to attend the session of the League.

All enquiries should be made to Sardar Habibulla Khan, Secretary of the Reception Committee, Mcleod Road, Lahore.

The S.S. "Jeddah" sailed from Karachi for Jeddah on Monday last with five hundred and seventy four pilgrims for Mecca on board.—A.P.

The alleged leakage of Nagpur University examination papers is found, after full enquiry by the executive council of the University to be groundless. Results just published belie the allegations completely.—A.P.

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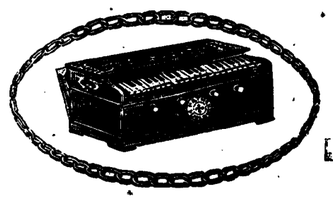

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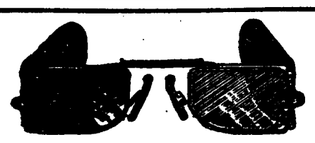

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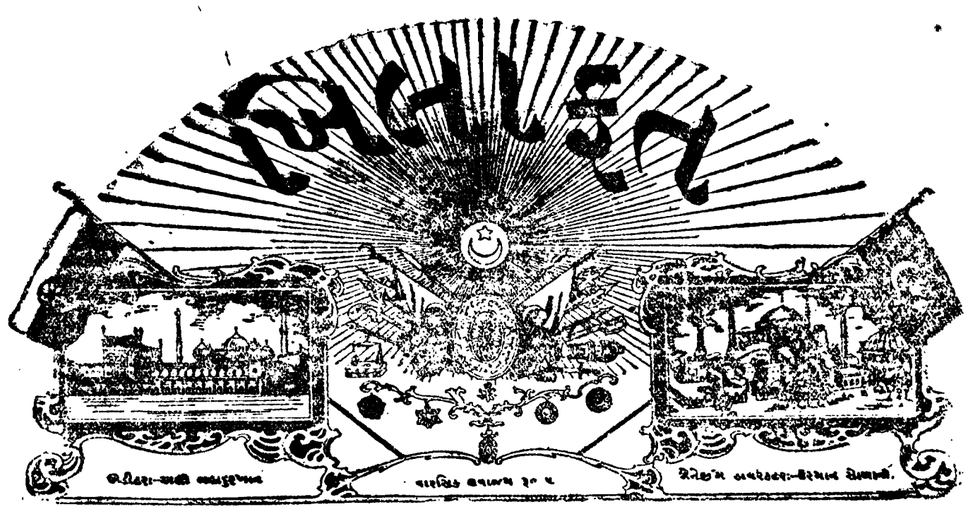

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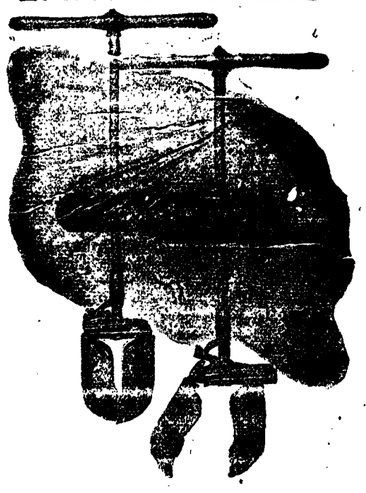

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